

ACORN

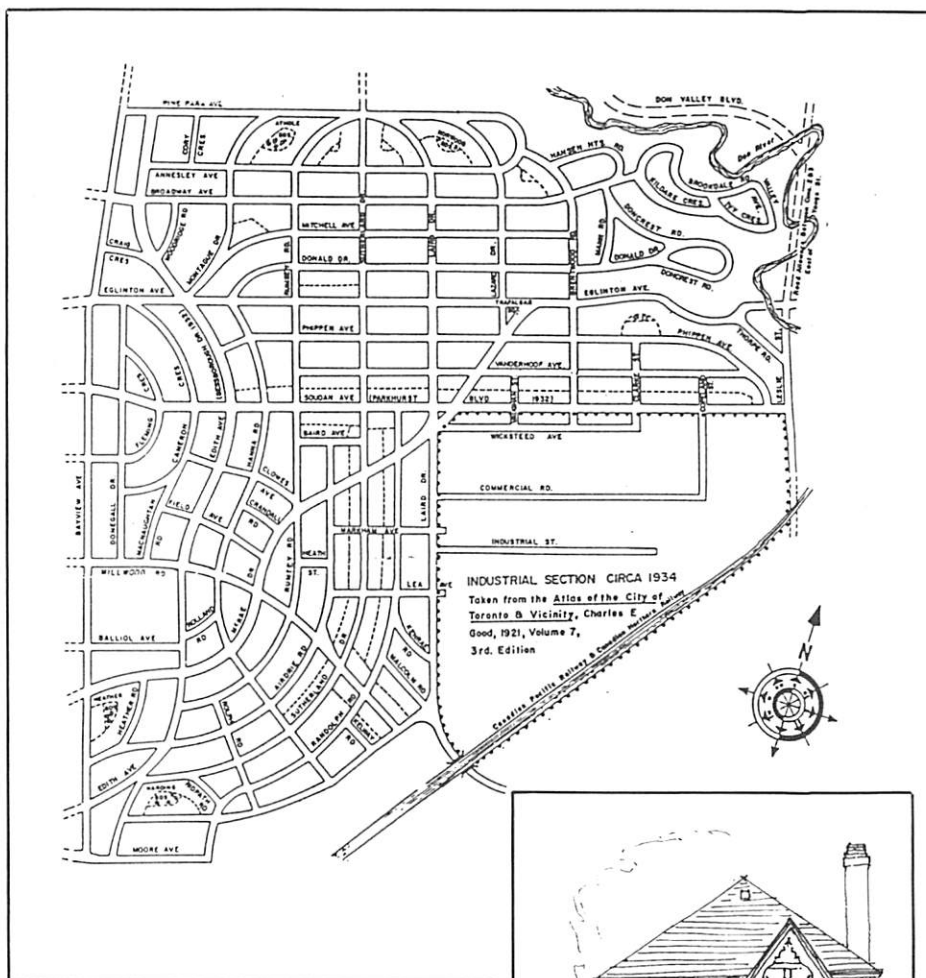
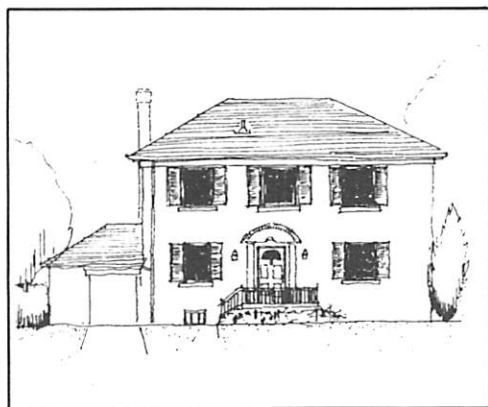
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The Journal of The Architectural Conservancy of Ontario

Summer

1992

VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE SPECIAL EDITION



TOWN OF LEASIDE - 1913 Plan and House Design

The Architectural Conservancy of Ontario Inc.

10 Adelaide Street East, Toronto, Ontario M5C 1J3

Telephone (416) 367-8075



A society incorporated in 1933 for the preservation of the best examples of the architecture of the province, and for the protection of its places of natural beauty.

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President's Report

In 1993, the Architectural Conservancy will celebrate its 60th anniversary. Council has approved in principle two proposals to commemorate this occasion: the publication of a book based on the sketches and photographs of ACO architects and artists, and three bus tours in different parts of the province. The bus tours, along historic highways which have become secondary routes, are highlighted in this issue of Acorn.

The Council meeting on 13th June, 1992 also endorsed in principle a proposal to rent the Skinner/Jackson house in Camden East as a vacation home. Many members will recall that this house was purchased through the Heritage Fund with the intention of restoring it, selling it and investing the proceeds in a similar project or in loans for the restoration of designated properties.

Unfortunately, the house was offered for sale at the beginning of the recession: the best offer was more than \$75,000 below the cost of purchasing and restoring the house, not to mention expenses such as taxes and insurance. To accept this offer seemed irresponsible; members through their branches, had made significant contributions to the fund. Therefore, we greet with enthusiasm the proposal to use the Skinner/Jackson house and, later, other properties as heritage holiday cottages. Our proposal is not new or radical. Groups of heritage holiday cottages are well established in other countries, for example, in Britain where the National Trust rents 185 cottages. The term 'cottages' is here used in its broadest sense to include country mansions and converted barns.

While the possibility of renting the house is being investigated, some basic improvements must be made to the interior. The walls need painting; flooring has to be installed in the kitchen, bathroom and laundry room; other floors need refinishing. There is no stove, no refrigerator, no kitchen cabinets. It seemed wise to allow the purchasers to complete this work to their own tastes but, if the house is to be rented, it must be finished.

The proposal that the ACO assemble a group of heritage cottages obviously involves long range and careful planning. A call for donations, headed *Play a Part in Finishing the Skinner/Jackson House*, describes how members can help to make it a success.

A draft report of the Minister's Advisory Committee on new heritage legislation was released in the middle of June. In

many ways, it is an encouraging document and includes most of the recommendations in the motion passed at the annual meeting (see last issue of Acorn), but the date for introducing the new legislation moves farther and farther into the future.

Meanwhile, the day-to-day work of the ACO goes on. The date of the 1993 annual general meeting has been set for the 24th-25th April and chairmen of the Advisory Board and the standing committees of Council (Programme Development, Fund Raising, Publications, Membership and Publicity) have been appointed. I thank them for their support in this fascinating, frustrating, obsessive occupation of trying to preserve the best examples of the architecture of the province. I am particularly grateful to Nicholas Hill and Margaret Rowell, editor of Acorn, for this issue of Acorn on the theme of vernacular architecture. A more detailed record of the conference on Vernacular Architecture in Ontario, with the full text of some papers and 'detailed synopses' of others, will be published separately.

Julia Beck.

Editorial

Summer is nearly over and we hope you had a good holiday and are ready for the fall activities of your branch.

We had an opportunity to visit the Stephen Leacock summer home in Orillia on our holidays. It is a wide two storey steeply pitched roofed house. The house is one room deep with several french doors in the front and back walls to let cool summer breezes in. A two storey verandah faces a bay on Lake Couchiching and overlooks well kept grounds with wide flower borders on either side of the walks. It might be an idea for all of us to plan a visit to at least one historic house museum each summer. Much can be learned from the structure of these buildings and the displays and furnishings.

The Barnum House, the symbol for the ACO, has been reopened to the public this spring and how fortunate we are to still have this 1817 building available for viewing. Yes, we are aware of some strong feelings against the design of the addition. If the addition is bothersome try to look at the Barnum House itself, a beautiful Neo-Classical survivor and think the addition away. The house has great significance for the ACO. It was the first building purchased by our founder, Eric Arthur and some of his friends with the intent of preserving this special piece of our architectu-

ral heritage.

All local heritage groups and provincial, federal and municipal governments that are actively engaged in preserving our built heritage deserve our support. Pay your local museum a visit. We guarantee it's time well spent.

Council News

COMMUNITY HERITAGE FUND

The contract between the ACO and the Ministry of Culture and Communications setting up the fund has expired, and we are now in a position to look at new directions for the Fund. For instance, there are a number of abandoned farmhouses on properties owned by Conservation Authorities and other such groups which are leased out for a pittance. Restoring and managing a selection of these neglected buildings as holiday rental cottages could be a new way of advancing the aims of the Fund. Council has given the go-ahead to look into this scheme.

CAMDEN EAST

Lacking an acceptable offer to purchase the restored Skinner/Jackson House, it seemed obvious that this charming 'country place' could be the ideal test case for the cottage rental idea. However, since the June Council Meeting, three separate but equally qualified individuals have been found who are interested in finishing the interior work on the house over the winter, in exchange for a break on rent. We'll keep you posted.

HIDDEN TREASURES

Two special initiatives have been proposed to mark the 60th anniversary of the founding of the ACO which takes place in 1993. One involves a series of three bus tours along scenic roadways of the province to view "Hidden Treasures", historic structures not usually open to the public. Routes under consideration include Highway 2 from Brockville to Belleville, and Highway 8 from Niagare-on-the-Lake to Stratford (theatre an option?). Tours in branch territory could offer B&B or a church supper as a fund-raiser for the Branch. Your suggestions are invited. Watch for dates.

SKETCHES OF ONTARIO

The second proposed 60th anniversary project is the publication of a book of

drawings by ACO architects and artists combined with photographs from the Eric Arthur Collection. The aim is for all areas of the Province to be represented. With brief text, it is feasible to assemble the book in time for publication in 1993.

MINISTERS' ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON HERITAGE LEGISLATION

The most recent draft of this committee's proposals, date June 17 1992, is now available. Copies have been sent to all branches by our representative, Alec Keefer, who served on the Minister's Advisory Committee.

Margaret Goodbody

CELEBRATING OUR 60TH ANNIVERSARY

One of the most enjoyable tasks the provincial council faces this coming year is celebrating the glorious sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the ACO. That's right, it was almost 60 years ago that a group of spirited citizens got together and said they wanted to conserve the best of Ontario's architecture. They succeeded and now we are the lucky inheritors of their good work.

There has been some discussion at the provincial council of ways to celebrate. A book, will in part do that job. But some of us felt that we had to get out in the province, get back to the real world of buildings in their natural setting, in order to recharge our batteries for the next 60 years and beyond.

The four lane high speed routes, the MacDonald-Cartier and its siblings, occasionally give you glimpses of the built Ontario -- just that, glimpses. We need to see the real thing. And where better to do that, but on the "old" highways, the precursors of the 400 series. Those low-numbered roadways that gracefully fit the terrain and in most cases predate the structures that so interest us.

To that end, at its meeting in June, Council agreed in principle with the idea of offering you, our members, a series of 3 or 4 day weekend escorted bus tours along our, now secondary highway system. These to be professionally run and giving you the opportunity to get inside buildings, not normally open to the public or too often overlooked. Many of these will be undeniable masterpieces. Here perhaps a mill, a canal, a factory or mine, there, a magnificent private family home.

Our objective is not just to invigorate us, by exploring parts of Ontario we

stream past in the car or on the train, but also to use the tours to raise money for our ever hard pressed provincial treasury and have a whale of a time doing so.

Already the suggestions for the routes are flowing in:

- Highway #2-Brockville to Belleville
- Highway #3- Windsor to Tillsonburg
- Highway #54-Dunnville to Brantford
- Highway #8-St. Catharines to Guelph
- Highway #11-Sault Ste. Marie to North Bay.

So, get ready to explore Ontario as you never have before. If you've any ideas please pass them along and watch this space for further information and updates.

Alec Keefer

Does Heritage Designation Affect Property Values?

Robert Shipley is conducting graduate research at the University of Waterloo, School of Urban and Regional Planning. The following is from an original article in *The Canadian Appraiser*, Spring 1992, and is summarized with the permission of the author.

While interest in designating, and thus preserving, heritage buildings is growing, pressures to redevelop older areas containing such buildings are also growing. In many cases, persons are opposed to designation on the grounds that designation will lower the value of their properties by limiting what can be done with them and thus the number of potential buyers. Proponents of heritage argue that values will not be lowered by designation, but both sides of these arguments seem to be based on beliefs and hopes, rather than facts.

To provide facts, 33 designated buildings in London were selected. These were privately owned buildings which had been sold at least twice in the 30 year period starting in 1962. Most of the selected buildings were residential, ranging from the expensive to the modest, a few were commercial, and some were in a transi-

tional category.

For each of the buildings, the selling prices were tabulated and compared to the average change in property values in London. As a further test, values of properties near the designated buildings were also checked. The results were fairly consistent: heritage-type properties generally were good value performers, and designation did not adversely affect this. This is true both for times of increasing and decreasing property values. Since London is a prosperous community with a generous stock of distinguished architecture, another city, Kitchener, was selected for a further study. Fifteen buildings were studied in Kitchener; they also performed well, but designation did not appear to have the same positive effect that it did in London.

This study was not designed to reveal why these properties increased in value. It might be due to their location, it might reflect considerable renovation investment, or it might be that heritage is a marketable commodity of itself. What seems to be true is that heritage-type buildings appreciate well, and that designation does not hurt, and may enhance, this process.

Bob Rowell

Fund Raising for Preservation

"Fund raising is a snap: all you have to do is select the right person to ask the right prospect, in the right way, for the right amount, for the right reason, at the right time." F. Howe, Harvard Business Review, March/April 1985

Funding is frequently an important issue for heritage organizations, both for current operations and future efforts to save a specific heritage property. Recognizing this, the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States arranged for a day-long "Paying For Preservation" workshop as a part of their annual conference held in Charleston, South Carolina from October 17 to 21, 1990. The panellists represented many years of experience. The Historic Charleston Foundation dates back to 1947 and the Historic Beaufort Foundation (Beaufort, South Carolina) to 1944. Much of the information presented at the workshop should be of interest to the Architectural Conservancy and other heritage groups.

The Historic Beaufort Foundation has had the most success in fund raising

through their annual house tours which operate over two days and an annual heritage dinner dance at \$75 per couple. Other successful special events were a plantation dinner party and auction as well as a \$150 per couple Caribbean night party at a recently restored 1859 mansion. The foundation director emphasized social visibility and the importance of being perceived in the community as a successful organization.

The Historic Charleston Foundation raises the most funds through its licensed reproductions program. The successful operation of this type of program requires special skills. It was pointed out that only three licensed items out of a total of twenty-three are currently producing a net profit. The second largest fund raiser is the annual spring house and garden tour which operates with one full-time staff person and five hundred volunteers. The foundation also operates house museums but maintenance costs off-set most of the revenue.

The Historic Savannah Foundation has generated revenue through the operation of a tour service, the sale of books and a tour of homes operated jointly with another organization. They have had great success in selling books priced under ten dollars to tourists. Even though the tour service was generating income of \$50,000 per year it was recently sold by the foundation since they believed that it was detracting from their principle objectives.

The Macon Foundation (Macon, Georgia), has had considerable success in finding sponsors for programs including house tours, a book and a calendar. They found that realtors and hotels can be willing sponsors for house tours. Sponsors need to be shown how they can benefit and convinced that preservation is progress.

The afternoon workshop provided insight into how to work effectively with corporate funding sources. Conducted by staff of the Adolph Coors Company, the workshop outlined how to approach a corporation for money and not come away empty handed.

The first step is to research the company to learn the company's philosophy of giving past recipients of contributions and the department and name of the person in charge of contributions. Contributions often take the form of in kind, services such as printing or advertising as well as cash donations.

The second step is to telephone the appropriate persons. Find out what form they prefer for requests and if possible, obtain an example of a successful request. Ask about the company's fiscal year and when

they prefer to receive requests. Learn about how long it takes to review requests and how you will be advised of their decision. A simple but important detail is making sure that you have correct information including spelling for the company's name and individual's name as well as accurate addresses and telephone numbers. You or a member of your organization may know someone within the company who could carry your request or you may wish to invite a senior company executive to join your board. A copy of the company's last annual report on contributions will also be of assistance.

The third step is to assemble every bit of information that you have and write your request. Information about your organization which should be included is:

- *annual reports*
- *board of directors, names and titles*
- *budget for current year*
- *mission statement*
- *who is in charge*
- *who do you serve*
- *relevant media reports*
- *organizational brochure*

Most important is to tell the company how their contribution will be recognized and what is in it for them. This may include advertising benefits through a sign, printed program or brochure; public relations benefits; or complimentary tickets to special events.

Copies of two excellent articles were distributed at the workshop. They should be consulted for additional information. "What You Need to Know About Fund Raising", Fisher Howe, Harvard Business Review, March/April 1985.; "Should Not-For-Profits Go Into Business", Edward Skloot, Harvard Business Review, January/February 1983.

Howard Pulver

Coming Events

CITY OF CHATHAM LACAC LECTURE SERIES

The Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee of the City of Chatham is holding a series of three Sunday lectures, **Preserving Our Sacred Architecture**, at 2 pm in St. Joseph's Church, 180 Wellington Street West, Chatham, Ontario.

October 25, Adolpho Spaleta, Architect, will present an introduction to **Church Architecture and Its Symbolism**, exporing some of the historical, cultural and theological roots of this genre of building and the rich tradition out of which it arose. The central theme is the issue of how and under what circumstances a church, built of stone and mortar and wood, can embody and evoke the deepest realities of the Christian experience.

November 1, Christopher Borgal, Architect, will discuss **St. Joseph's Church - Conservation Study**, utilizing his recently completed study to introduce the history, use, weathering problems and restoration techniques of various historic building materials, including brick, slate, stone, stained glass, wood and copper. This lecture will exemplify the advantages of conservation studies on historic buildings in order to assess the structural condition and to prioritize the restoration and maintenance program.

November 8, Fr. Claude Turmel and Fr. Jacques LaRoche will discuss **Preserving Religious Architecture**, the principles, the challenge and the need to ensure the survival of our sacred heritage. As directors of Sacred Art Committees in their respective dioceses and members of the Pontifical Commission for the Conservation of the Artistic and Historic Patrimony of the Church, they will share their insights, experience and success in preserving the religious architecture of Quebec.

Following each lecture, the Catholic Women's Leagues of St. Joseph Parish will host a **reception** to permit guests to meet the speakers.

There is no charge for these lectures. For information call 352-4500.

PLAY A PART IN FINISHING THE SKINNER/JACKSON HOUSE IN CAMDEN EAST



Skinner/Jackson House
Gilles Miramontes

The house is now being restored and renovated but (see President's Report) the following work is still to be done:

- painting the interior walls
- installing the flooring in the kitchen, bathroom and laundry
- sanding and sealing the floors
- installing kitchen cabinets
- acquiring a stove and refrigerator

Donations towards the cost of materials will allow us to start work immediately. The restoration of the house exhausted the Heritage Fund and money available through the General Fund is **very** limited.

Remember:

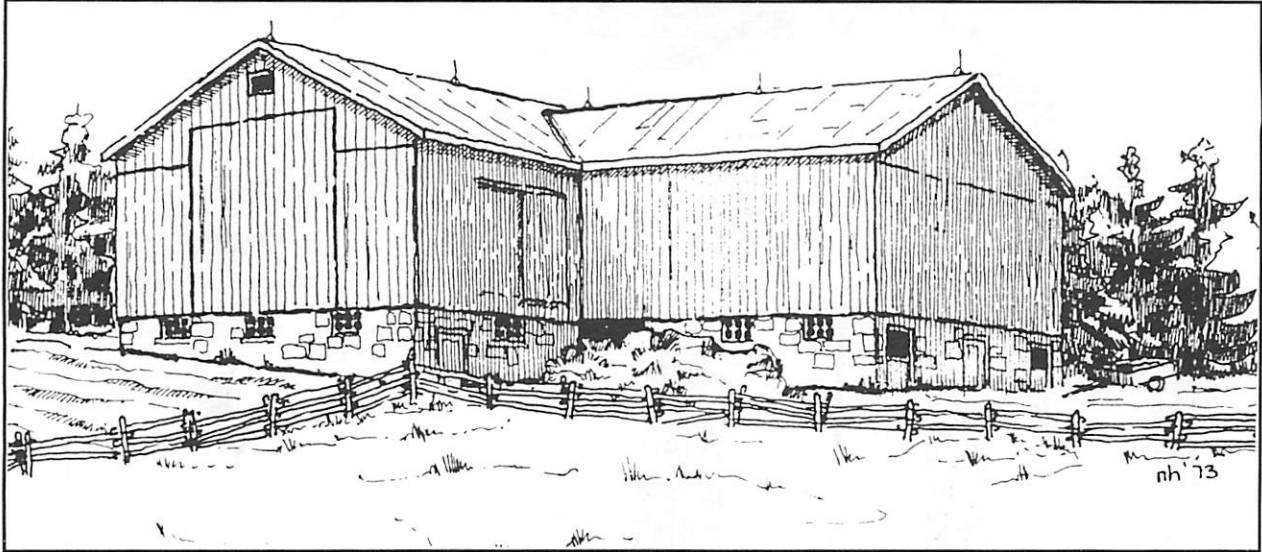
- \$12.00 will buy a quart of paint
- \$40.00 will buy a gallon of paint
- \$70.00 will buy flooring for the laundry
- \$100.00 will buy flooring for the bathroom
- \$150.00 will buy 1 foot of kitchen cabinets
- \$200.00 would be a major contribution toward the kitchen flooring, a stove or a refrigerator.

Please send your cheque marked **Camden East**
to:

The Architectural Conservancy of Ontario Inc.
Suite 204, 10 Adelaide Street East
Toronto, Ontario M5C 1J3

All donations are, of course, tax deductible.

Vernacular Architecture in Ontario



Nicholas Hill

INTRODUCTION

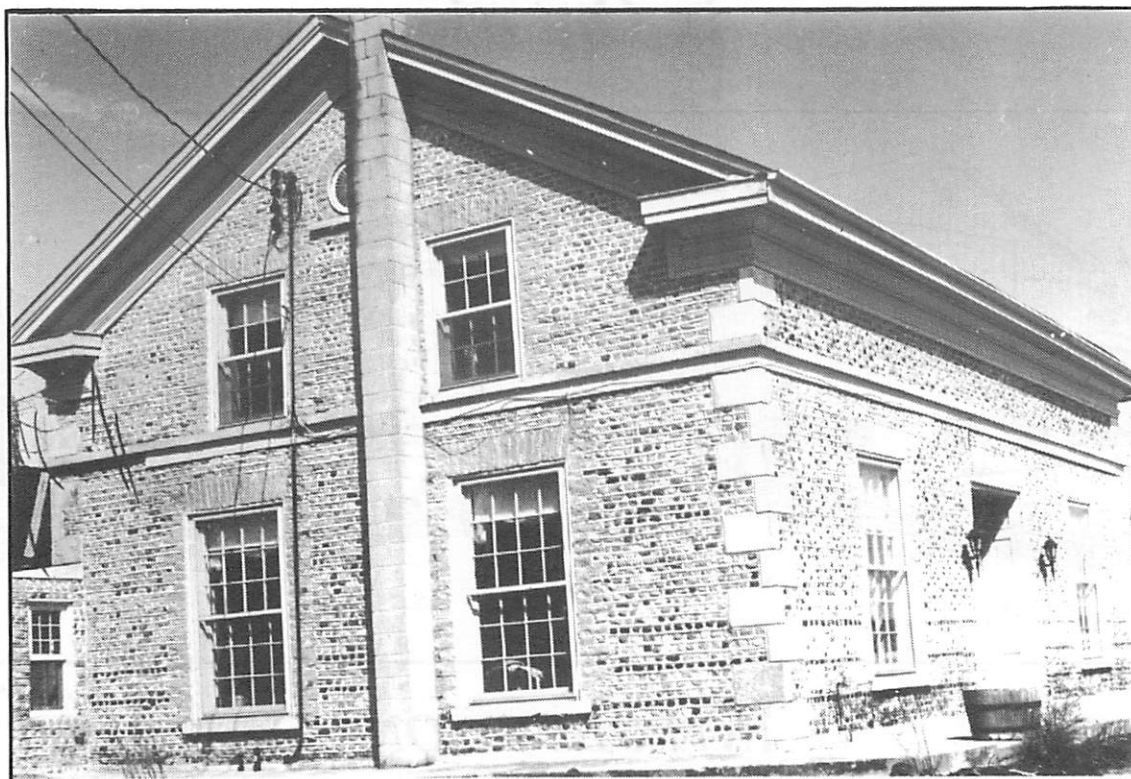
Nicholas Hill

On April 24, 25, 1992, a conference on the subject of Vernacular Building was held in Brantford. The conference was jointly sponsored by the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario and I.C.O.M.O.S. Funding was generously provided by the Ministry of Culture and Communications. Papers were delivered at the conference. This issue of *Acorn* is largely devoted to the summaries of a number of the papers. In most cases the summaries were prepared by the authors. In some cases, however, Julia Beck and I made summaries ourselves from the complete paper. We hope we have expressed the essence of what the authors were saying. It is hoped that the A.C.O. will be able to print the entire contents of all the papers for those interested in acquiring a copy.

The conference was well attended and from what I have heard, has been judged a critical success. I think the summaries of the papers indicate how broad and fascinating the subject of vernacular building is. I personally have a great interest in the subject that goes back some 25 years when I first came across the writings on vernacular building in the Lake District of England by Professor Brunskill. His subsequent books on the subject are recognised as state-of-the-art. The definition of vernacular building remains rather

elusive. Professor Brunskill describes vernacular building as being built by local people, according to local tradition with local material. White-washed hillside villages on the Greek islands or thatched stone cottages in the Cotswolds of England come to mind. They are buildings that have grown out of their surroundings as naturally as the trees. Candida Lycett Green advocates that the end of genuine local vernacular building in England, at least, occurred in the late 1700s when transportation enabled building materials to be moved more easily from one area to another and more particularly the building pattern books came out. So building became less and less localized, and conscious "respectable" design prevailed. There was less building by tradition and more building by design. Fashion became the thing, rather like it has become today. Where then does vernacular building fit into Ontario? The papers summarized forthwith give many insights.

In closing, I would like to thank the authors for their papers and illustrations, Julia Beck for her assistance, and Marg Rowell, the *Acorn* editor, for piecing it all together. It has been a great pleasure for me to work with such dedicated members and such interesting subject matter.



The Parry/Hopkins House faced with cobblestones and limestone corners, banding and lintels (c 1851). Sidney Township.
Alex Herlovitch, Lois Foster

COBBLESTONE BUILDINGS IN HASTINGS COUNTY

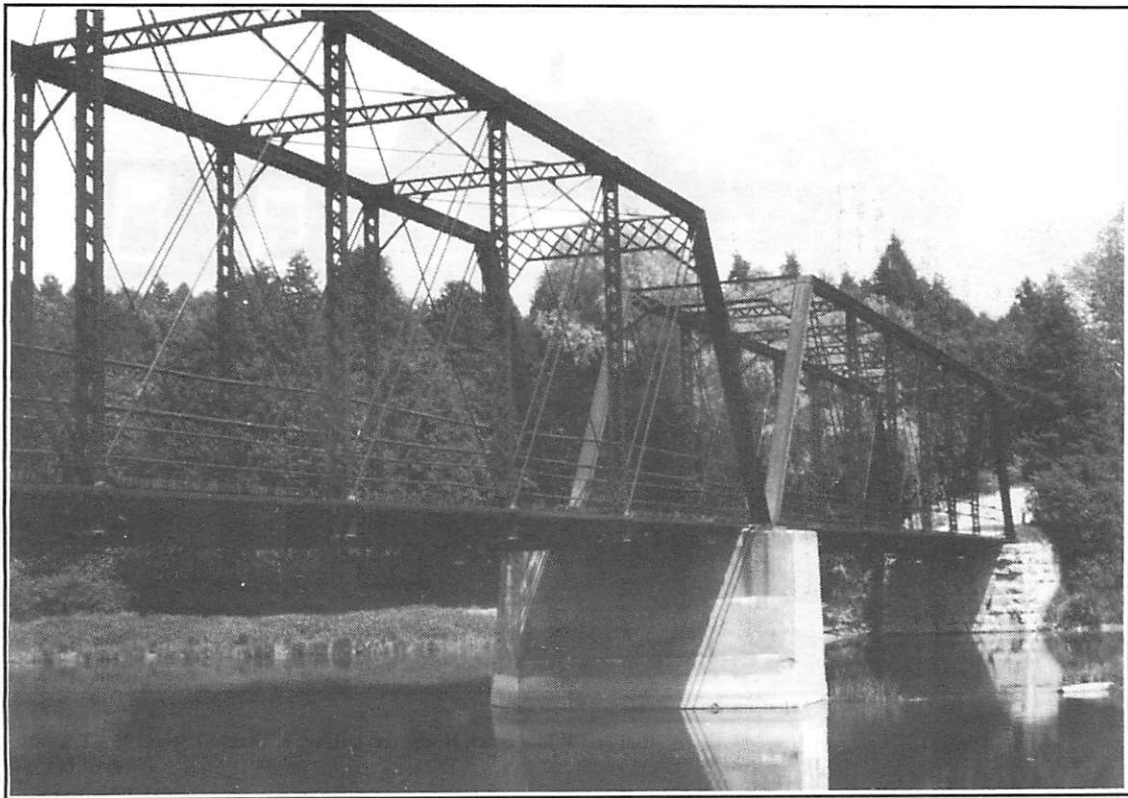
Alex Herlovitch,
Lois Foster

Fourteen of the fifteen recorded cobblestone houses in Hastings County, west of Kingston are still standing. They are not as well known as the similar buildings in Paris and South Dumfries Township but they are the largest group of cobblestone structures in one geographic area in the province.

The popularity of cobblestone as a building material appears to have been relatively short-lived, extending from 1840s to 1861 approximately. Deposits from glacial streams provided an abundant local supply of cobbles and it is assumed that the construction technique developed from the extensive use of cobblestones for building in New York State, directly across Lake Ontario from Hastings County.

In the earliest houses, the stones are unsorted and laid with their long side exposed; both the quoins and the cobbles are an integral part of the masonry structure. In the brief period of cobblestone construction, the technique became more refined: the courses became very regular; the cobbles were graded according to both size and colour, and laid with their small sides exposed; and the quoins and the cobbles were used as a veneer over a masonry body.

In comparing the cobblestone buildings of Hastings County and the Paris area, although construction was going on in both areas at the same time and the builders were influenced by the cobblestone structures in New York state, the way the stones were used, and the form and style of the buildings were markedly different.



Balls Bridge, Hullett Township (1869).
David J. Cuming

BRIDGES OF ONTARIO

David J. Cuming

The history of building road bridges in Ontario in the last two centuries is organised around the different materials (timber, stone, wrought iron, steel and concrete) used in construction, and other factors, such as transportation and communication needs, engineering expertise, technological developments, economic conditions and urban growth.

The first road bridges were built in a similar way to early roads. Of corduroy construction, they used the abundant timber available from clearing the land and consisted of two parallel logs stretching between the banks of a stream overlain with logs set at right angles to them. To span rivers up to 100 feet wide, settlers adapted techniques with which they were familiar in house and barn construction by using a king post truss or a queen post truss. In the 1930s, new forms of wood preservation revived the popularity of timber spans despite increasing loads and a shortage of good quality materials.

Between 1850 and 1880, a number of stone

bridges were constructed. However, the use of stone was limited by a shortage of skilled craftsmen and the cost of quarrying and transportation. The construction of wrought iron bridges occurred mainly in the 1870s. The bridges, often ordered from a catalogue, arrived in sections, ready to be put together by a specialist.

In the 1880s, the first steel bridges were built. As steel became less expensive, it was used to replace wrought iron elements and to construct new bridges in urban and rural Ontario. By the late nineteenth century, concrete had been introduced to produce inexpensive but durable arch spans. As the use of concrete became more sophisticated, it was used for both graceful structures and for standardised, pre-cast, pre-stressed bridges. Various types of historic bridges are still standing. The need for a conservation policy to evaluate Ontario's bridges so that the most worthy structures can be preserved is now timely, before they gradually disappear through replacement.



Red and White Brick House (on left) on Richmond Street W., Toronto.
Howard Levine

RED AND WHITE BRICK HOUSING IN TORONTO

Howard Levine

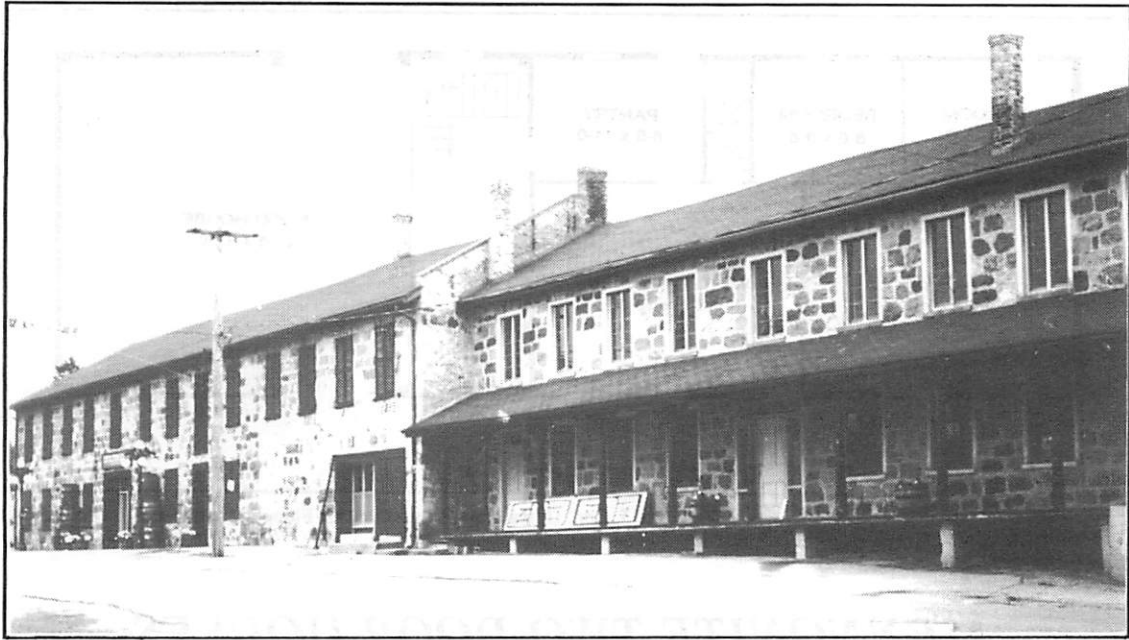
A readily identifiable component of the urban building explosion that took place in Toronto between confederation and 1900 was terraces of attached 2 or 1 1/2 storey worker cottages. More often than not these were surfaced in Toronto red (orange) and Toronto white (buff) brick.

This predominately vernacular housing appeared in great numbers especially along the main east/west surface transit routes. They were evenly distributed across the city of Toronto south of Bloor Street and came closely on the heels of the "great" much larger bi & poly chrome high styles, institutional, commercial & residential structures - the Gothic, Italianate or Second Empire. The detailed chapter of our urban history that should deal specifically with this significant low scale stage in my city's growth has yet to appear in print.

When I walk the streets of my city I am struck by the care and attention that is being lavished on the chronic high Victorian workers housing by some distinctly modern current owners. If the masons of the 1880s could return to their houses

today they would be pleased. For not only are their creations being maintained but many new homes--red and white--are being added to the street scape. Buildings completely within the tradition of Toronto's red and white vernacular. After decades of abuse or neglect the red and white are back and with a vengeance. New Canadians tend to be the originators or imitators of the red and white dream. This should come as no surprise - for in most cases they are doing the work themselves. The red and white is back because the mason is back in charge. Very recently architects have themselves returned to the bi & poly chrome fold by putting up large multi-storey buildings. I believe they are following rather than leading the field-maybe that's as it should be.

The success rate of the red & white rebirth in Toronto is mixed. Some have built from the heart, other have added thought to the mix. A few attempted to go back to the source, the 1880s & 1890s and use them as a starting point. None have satisfactorily built, on our past, to its and our best advantage.



Huether's Crystal Spring Brewery & Hotel, Neustadt, 1869-1916.

I. Bowering

BREWERIES OF ONTARIO

Ian Bowering

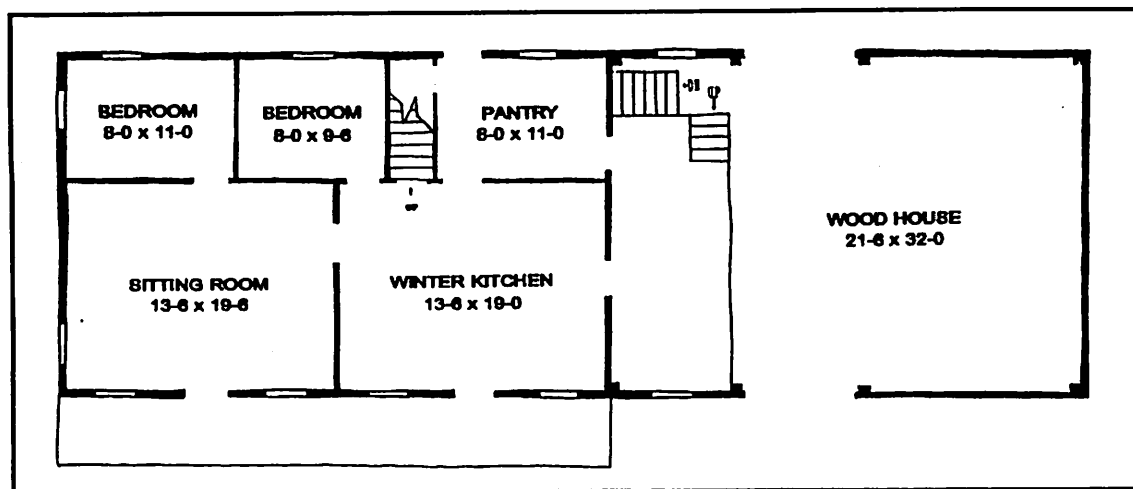
The Loyalists and the British Army brought beer to Upper Canada, followed by the Irish, and German speaking peoples throughout the 19th and 20th centuries.

Leaving behind more than 700 breweries operated by more than 2,000 brewers, the architectural vestiges of the industry are scattered across the province.

First brewed in taverns and homes, and always near a supply of fresh water, breweries were either barn-like tower structures, or long two-storey horizontal buildings. Both styles were dictated by the way the water was to be moved. In the tower breweries, water, and the beer made from it, were flushed from stage to stage by the force of gravi-

ty. In the horizontal buildings, usually more established operations, the water and brewing ingredients were transferred by pumps.

Whatever the construction, however, the brewers followed their home traditions until technology began to make its own demands in the form of ice cellars for lager, and the temporary elimination of the brewtower-until artificial refrigeration-permitted the year round brewing of beer, and allowed the reappearance of the brewtower in brewery architecture. Always made from the materials at hand, it can be said that breweries represented direct responses to the needs of their builders and the spiritual needs of the community they served.



Lot 3, Con. II, Rainham Township, 1st Floor Plan, Baier House c 1855
David McLung

MENNONITE TWO-DOOR HOUSES

David McLung

The north shore of Lake Erie near Selkirk was settled by Pennsylvania Mennonites in 1800. It is now home to a large collection of houses with two identical front doors bisymmetrically arranged on the facade of the main block.

In the earlier examples, which date from 1840-1870, the storey-and-half houses are long and low with dormerless gable roofs. A summer-kitchen/woodshed wing extending out from one end of the main block contains carriage doors in the front and back walls so that a team of horses can be driven straight through.

The facade of the main block is divided into six bays with identical doors in the second and fifth bays. A verandah extends across the front of the main block, beneath which the exterior wall is finished with pannelled wainscoting below the window sills and lath and plaster above.

Inside, the house is divided into two large, square rooms across the front of the first floor with three smaller rooms and a stair across the back. The front room adjacent to the summer kitchen is the winter kitchen, the other is the sitting room. Two small bedrooms are located behind the sitting room, and a pantry and stair behind the kitchen.

The usually enclosed stair rises into a weaving hall which occupies all of the upper floor above the kitchen and pantry. Two bedrooms occupy the other end of the upper floor.

The summer kitchen can consist of a simple platform at the end of the woodshed, a large sep-

arate room, or both. The summer-kitchen/woodshed wing frequently contains a well or cistern and a large fireplace used for messy, time-consuming jobs such as making apple butter.

After 1870 and as late as 1917, area builders continued to produce houses of the same plan with or without two front doors inside Gothic, Tudor, and Italianate shells.

A number of explanations have been offered for the two front doors. The most pervasive is that one was for the men, the other for the women. However, Mennonites from the area insist that this is not correct.

Another explanation is that the sitting rooms were used for church services before churches were built and host families wished to give worshippers direct access to the room rather than conducting them through the busy kitchen. However, the area's first Mennonite church was built a full decade before the first known two-door house.

A more plausible explanation is that the Mennonites had been accustomed to building double houses in Germany where they had adopted the practice in response to a flat-rate tax on houses.

An additional factor must be that Pennsylvania Quakers had been building two-door meeting houses (where one door really was for men, the other for women) throughout the 18th century in the same communities the Mennonites lived in. Toward the end of the 18th century, these Quaker meeting houses evolved to an external form al-

most exactly identical to the mid-19th century Mennonite two-door houses of Rainham and South Cayuga. By the later 19th century, the form had also been adopted for Mennonite churches in Pennsylvania.

The last two explanations together probably account for most of the reasoning behind this distinctive form. The Rainham-South Cayuga Mennonites had certainly begun to assimilate into the English majority even before they left Pennsylvania

for Ontario, and all two-door houses were eventually used as double houses, the original builders retiring to the sitting room side of the main floor in old age.

Whatever their origin, Mennonite two-door houses of Rainham and South Cayuga Townships represent a distinctive and vigorous tradition within vernacular architecture in Ontario, a house type that endured because it was a wholly adequate response to the practical and cultural needs, of its builders.

COMMERICAL BUILDINGS ON COLBORNE STREET, BRANTFORD

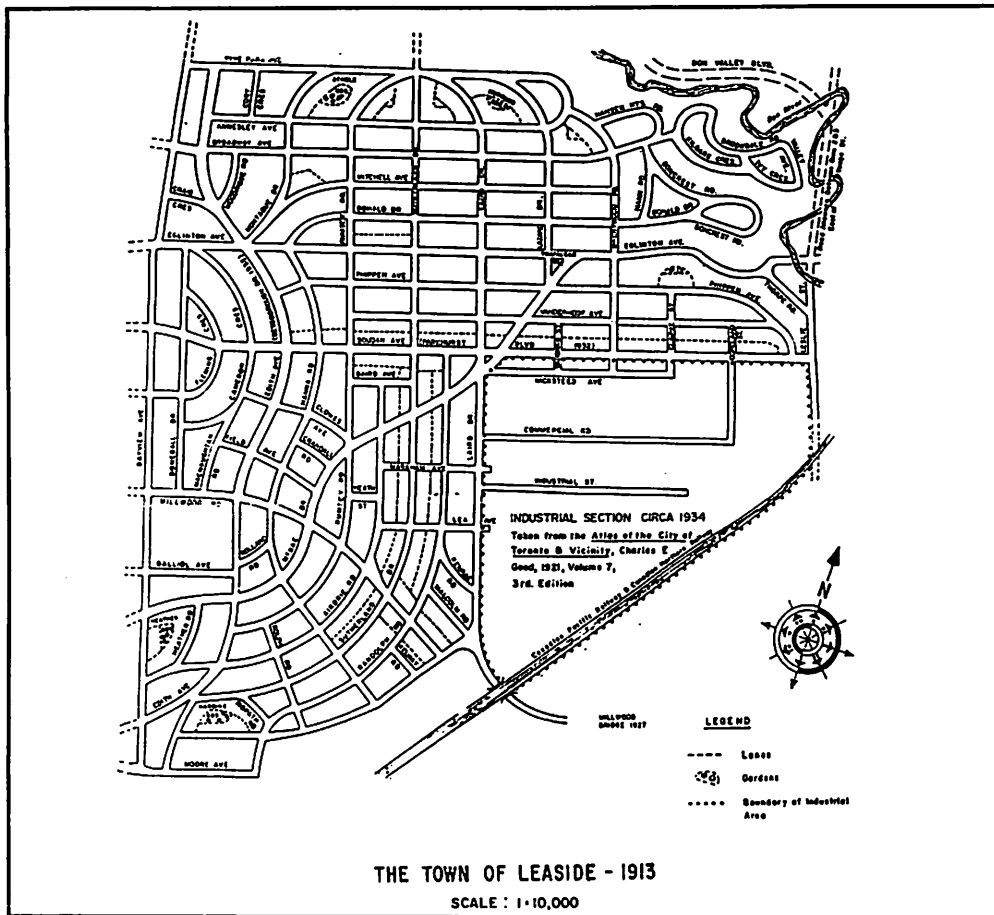
*Michael McClelland,
Jill Taylor*

Colborne Street represents Brantford's vernacular commercial heritage. Victoria Square has the major institutions, the churches, and high quality architecture and has consequently been recognized for its heritage. The commercial buildings on Colborne Street, on the other hand, are overlooked or seen as "run-down". Colborne Street awaits a renaissance, but, first the vernacular heritage importance of its buildings must be recognised.

Colborne Street, between Market Street and King Street, represents a remarkably intact grouping of nineteenth century buildings: approximately two dozen pre-date Confederation. In some cases, it is possible to interpret their history from

their architecture. An understanding of the historical development of Brantford's economy is regarded as vital; it helps the community to appreciate how a unique and rich sense of place is created over time.

The backs of the buildings on the south side of the street were built on the slope down to Water Street. Their history is recalled by the fine 1870s warehouses later converted to retail use which still exist. A variety of manufactures, from small scale cigarmakers to a major foundry, were located in the interior of the block. As the heritage importance of this stretch of Colborne Street is preserved and recognised, people walking along the street to enjoy the buildings could become a common sight.



TOWN OF LEASIDE-AN URBAN NOVELTY

Donna Baker

Within two miles of the downtown core of Toronto was the town of Leaside, incorporated by the Ontario Legislature on April 23, 1913 but left almost undeveloped until the late 1930s.

The really surprising thing about Leaside is that its basic plan was designed in 1912 by Landscape Architect Frederick G. Todd - a member of the city beautiful group and favourite of Mackenzie and Mann, land speculators with the Canadian Northern Railway.

Even with its closeness to Toronto's centre, most of Leaside remained farm and field until

transportation access was developed during the 1940s. In 1931 the population was 938; in 1941, 6,183; in 1934 there were 324 houses; in 1939, 1,834. This rapid growth left little time for architectural design and what grew up were essentially 3 styles of houses cookie cut for rapid development and incorporating perceived new needs of the small nuclear family.

On a grid system the repetition would have been monotonous; on Todd's planned design, imagination triumphed again.



An amenity farmstead in the Niagara Escarpment of Grey County.
Michael Troughton

FARMSTEADS IN THE ONTARIO RURAL LANDSCAPE

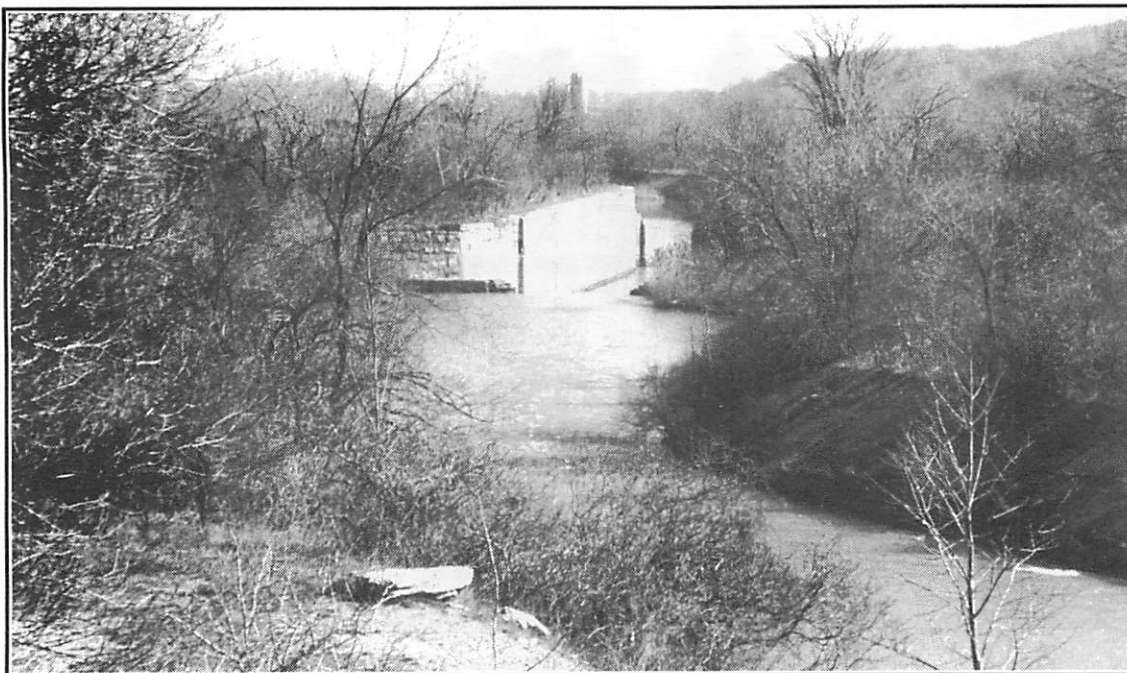
Michael Troughton

Rural Ontario was settled primarily in the 19th century, based on the establishment of thousands of individual family farms. The resulting pattern, much of which remains, was and is of a utilitarian agricultural landscape, in which the most widespread built element is the cluster of farm buildings - the farmstead. Farmsteads usually contain a house and one or more farm buildings which, together, incorporate a range of vernacular farm architecture. While usually of minor individual significance, this architecture is of considerable aggregate importance in the definition and interpretation of the various rural landscapes of Ontario and, as such, embodies considerable heritage value.

The paper explores this premise in relation to three Ontario rural landscapes; one, the fertile and agriculturally viable heartland of the southwest, a second, the marginal farm landscape of Renfrew County, and third, the amenity landscape of the Niagara Escarpment Commission (NEC) in Grey County. Besides helping to distinguish the three landscapes in visual terms, the

vernacular components of the farmsteads contribute to the explanation of landscape change (or its relative lack) based on the farm operation. In the heartland the farmsteads provide evidence of contemporary operational diversity based on over a century of dynamic change. In the marginal area farmsteads reflect the residual landscape which has experienced considerable agricultural failure, but still make a major contribution to contemporary regional aesthetic appeal. In the NEC context farmsteads of more traditional style, yet still occupied, are the major built features and represent a significant addition to the amenity of a unique physical landscape.

While placing emphasis on the interpretive value of farmstead vernacular to furthering the understanding of rural heritage, and the regional distinctions of which it forms a major part, it can also be noted that Ontario farmsteads illustrate the whole range of characteristics expressed in the ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) Canada definition of vernacular architecture.



A masonry lock on the third Welland Canal completed in 1882.
Christopher Andreae

THE ARCHITECTURE OF INDUSTRY

Christopher Andreae

Industry development in Ontario has left a legacy of distinctive structures and landscapes. Yet, despite its social and economic importance and visual presence, industry is a misunderstood and overlooked heritage resource in the province.

While most of us admit that features of industry may have historic significance, many are unable to determine which components of a building or site are significant. Moreover, the gritty aesthetics of most industrial sites is unacceptable to some viewers.

Assessing the architecture of industry requires different approaches than those used for residential or commercial buildings. In many cases, the ecology, land forms, and the industrial process can be as-or more-important than the actual building elements.

Of all characteristics, process is probably the most frequently ignored aspect. We intuitively understand domestic processes—sleeping, eating, entertaining—because we experience them person-

ally and frequently; we know the spaces and objects produced by these processes. Conversely, most of us are unfamiliar with the processes of steel or paper making, for example, and consequently do not appreciate their material components.

Other characteristics also affect our perceptions. Industries can exist on a vast scale. A 100 hectare oil refinery requires a totally different level of appreciation than a tenth-hectare suburban lot. Our education has created conceptions that industry is poisonous and messy while we are trained to believe in orderliness and cleanliness. We are in a rush—if mess cannot be cleaned up in two years (or less) we do not want to wait 80 years for natural regeneration.

The complexity, diversity and fascination of Ontario's industrial heritage can be appreciated only when one takes the time and uses appropriate assessment criteria.



A vernacular image of Ontario - a straight tree lined rural road.
Thomas McIlwraith

WHERE IS VERNACULAR ONTARIO?

Thomas McIlwraith

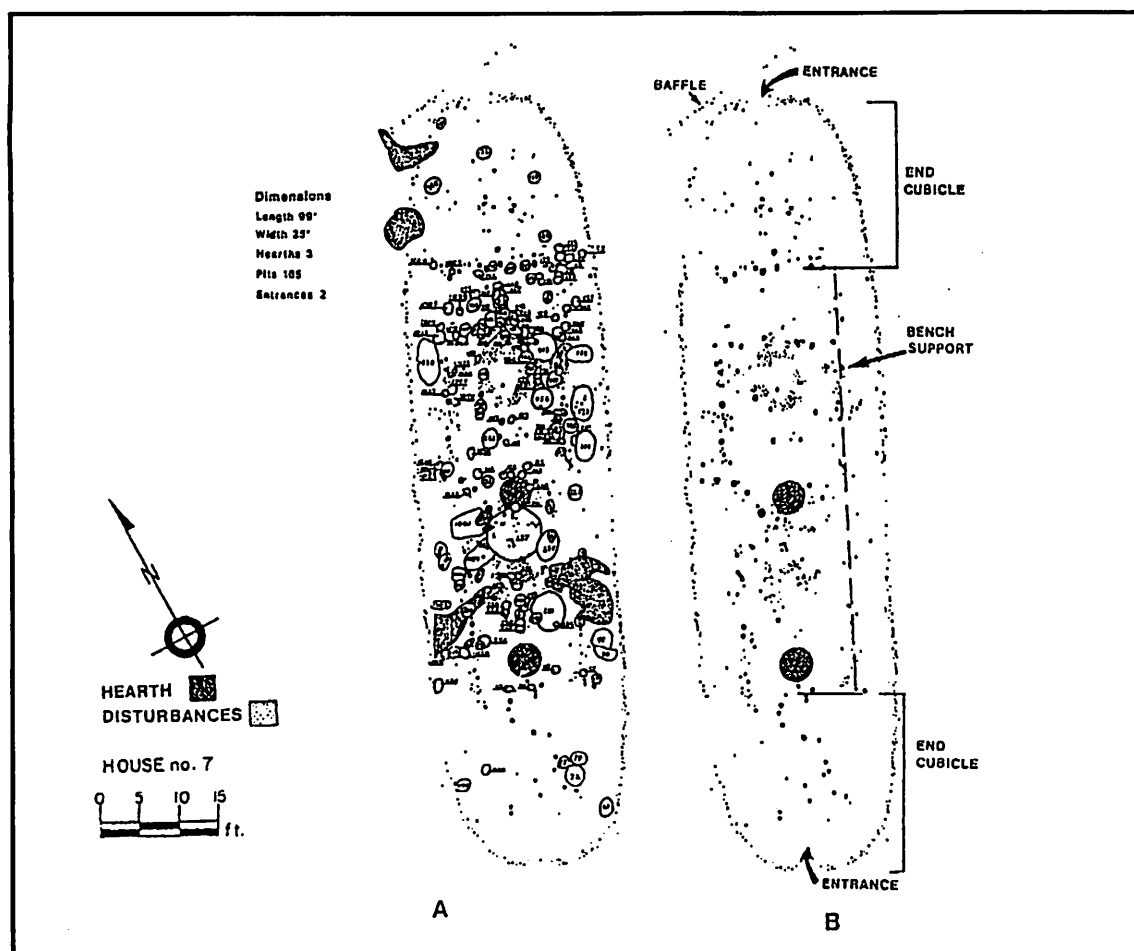
Vernacular Ontario and political Ontario do not coincide. On one level, this statement is false, for every vernacular artifact, expression or region found in Ontario must be "vernacular Ontario". But the argument falls apart when one considers images. Each of us who thinks about the vernacular-and here I mean vernacular landscapes-has a personal impression of what Ontario looks like, feels at home travelling through places that reinforce the impression, and at some point, begins to feel uneasy, or even lost, when that image is overtaken by more and more unfamiliar elements. The transition may occur within Ontario or beyond its territorial limits.

My vernacular Ontario is in the Credit River valley, old Peel County. It is rectangular, with scattered farmsteads, residual hamlets at gravel-road intersections, and medium-range vistas circumscribed by woodlots. It is storey-and-a-half farmhouses in polychromatic brick, unpainted gable-roofed barns and cedar rail fences. It is villages with terraced business blocks, the occasional Tuscan villa, far too many Protestant churches, and a feed mill down by the river. It is worn but serviceable, often underused and sometimes jarringly rejuvenated. It is predictable combinations of great and little things, in every season, day and night. My vernacular Ontario spreads out easily

towards Lake Huron, Georgian Bay, Lake Simcoe, the Kawarathas, the Bay of Quinte and the Rideau; it runs out at suburbia, in one direction, and at cottage country and the Shield in another. It is large and placid, and is many people's vernacular Ontario.

But there are other vernacular Ontarios, each one distinctively, yet not completely, different. Each is an outlier of some other vernacular region: Norfolk County draws sustenance from upstate New York, Essex County from the Midwest, Waterloo County from southeastern Pennsylvania, and Prescott County from Quebec. Ontario, too, reaches out, to embrace Pontiac County, Quebec, and jumps to reappear in parts of western Manitoba and Vancouver Island. Far off in Brittany and New Zealand, the storey-and-a-half house-what Macrae and Adamson have called "Ontario's abiding image"-arouses recollections of vernacular Ontario.

Vernacular Ontario-whatever vernacular one prefers-is vanishing, simply because we have ceased to act as vernacular society in our material habits. Conserving vernacular landscapes is a conscious high-art activity, endorsed by political Ontario and worthy and rewarding, but it ought to be recognized as the deceptive activity it is.



Excavation Plan of Longhouse #7 at the Nodwell Site.
Mima Kapches

IROQUOIAN LONGHOUSES

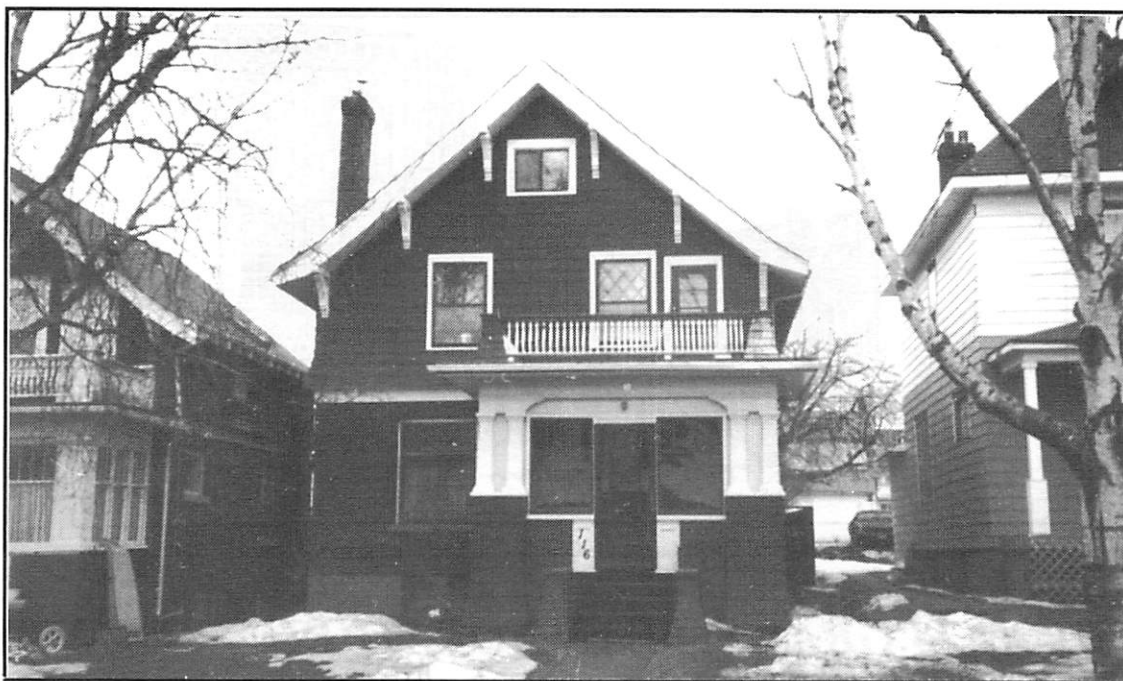
Mima Kapches

The paper discussed the construction, layout, symbolism and variability of longhouses in the late prehistoric to early historic periods, ca.1350 to ca.1640 AD. The distinction between the Ontario Iroquoian, north of Lake Ontario, and the Iroquois Confederacy, south of the lake, is recognised.

The Longhouse was a multiple family dwelling and the focus of the Iroquoian matriliney. The structure of the longhouse and its interior were discussed in relation to the many activities for which it was used. Unfortunately, there is little information on the symbolism of the longhouse, in the cultural sense, because Ontario Iroquoian society ceased to exist as a distinct cultural entity

after the middle of the seventeenth century.

Information on the construction of longhouses and their layout comes from very limited archaeological data from early descriptions by French writers and evidence of reconstructions. Longhouses, by definition, are always longer than they are wide, but there is considerable variability in their length and the ratio of width:length. Cabins, specific to Ontario Iroquoian villages, are recognised as distinct from short longhouses. A unique building is recorded in a Huron village. Its origin is uncertain but there may be evidence that the structure was built in the European fashion in an Iroquoian village and may have been occupied by Europeans.



Flared Houses in Thunder Bay c 1920.
Patricia Vervoort

FLARED HOUSES OF THUNDER BAY

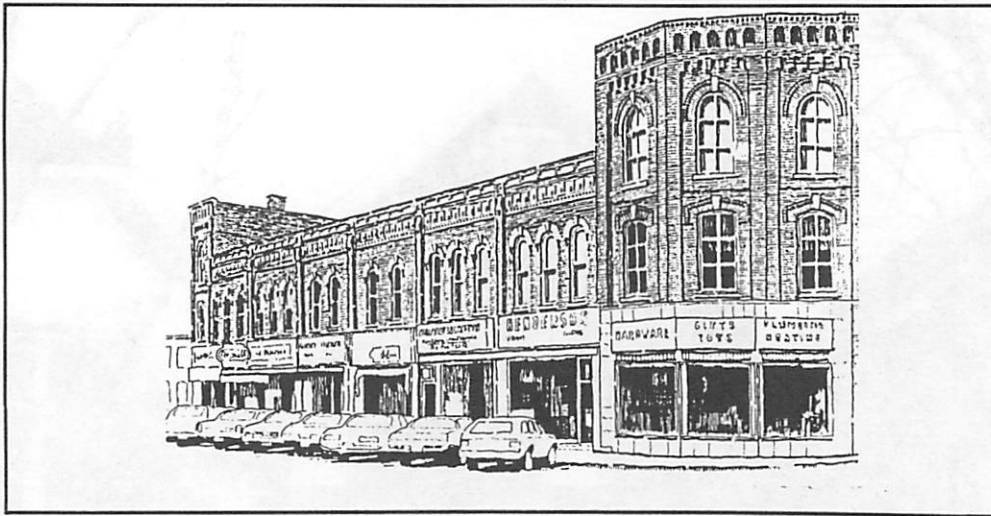
Patricia Vervoort

Early in the twentieth century, a basic one-and-a-half storey house design was used extensively by builders in Thunder Bay. It is described as a 'homestead house', adapted to local conditions by enclosing the front porch. The first storey was constructed of brick, the second of wood with the gable end usually covered in shingles. The combination of these materials necessitated the use of a wall flare where the two joined. In other ways, the houses are marked by their simplicity and severe outlines.

The basic flare house has a front gable roof, one-and-a-half storeys, enclosed porch and paired windows on the facade of the second storey.

Many variations in the basic form were introduced by changing the size of the house, the treatment of the gable, the slope and shape of the roof, the shape of the porch and the arrangement of the windows. It could also be varied by building a full two-storey or two-and-a-half storey house, or by adding eaves brackets or finials on the front facade.

By continuing to use brick for the first storey and wood for the second, builders were obliged to use a wall flare to cover the junction between the two materials. In the process they created a distinctive local building type.



One of eight commercial blocks facing the County Court House Park In Goderich. Built in 1870.
Nick Hill

THE 1824 GRAND PLAN FOR HURON COUNTY

Nicholas Hill

The origins of the County of Huron in southwestern Ontario may be likened to today's plan of subdivision, but on a very much larger scale. The cessation of the Napoleonic Wars in Europe resulted in widespread unemployment and social discontent. Emigration was encouraged by the British government. Numerous programs and schemes arose to meet the demand. One such scheme was the acquisition, by the newly formed Canada Company, of over one million acres of land in Upper Canada for settlement. The first meeting of the Canada Company was held on July 30 1824 at the London Tavern in London, England. By the late 1820s settlement had begun.

The layout of roads, the location of towns and villages, and the naming of townships and settlements were all dictated by the Directors of the Company in England. One such instruction of September 24 1827 read: "It appears to the Directors that the most convenient plan for surveying a township will be to lay it out into lots of 20 chain frontage (1/4 mile) and 40 chain depths (1/2 mile)".

Another directive indicated that: "The creek about 11 miles further south of the Bayfield Creek to be called Benson Creek".

The physical character of Huron County today is very much the result of the many directives issued by the Canada Company back in the 1820s. The ten rural townships are divided up into concession blocks of 1000 acres, which are further divided into ten farms of 100 acres each. Towns,

villages, and hamlets are located equidistant from each other. Tree clearing on each farm lot commenced from the front, with a certain acreage of trees for firewood left at the back. Pattern books influenced the size and layout of the new barns. Local by-laws required the planting of roadside maple trees. In the urban settlements, residential blocks were laid out in a similar gridiron of 66'x132' lots. The main street was designated for commercial building. Church and town hall sites were allocated and mill ponds mapped out. Everything was the result of a preordained pattern-Huron County was laid out as an ideal planned community on a very large scale.

Is there, then, a vernacular quality to Huron County, and if so, what is it? The reality is that, not only was the whole county carefully laid out, but most building designs came out of pattern books too. If we interpret vernacular to mean design shaped by local tradition, built by local people with local materials, Huron fails to qualify. Yet to visit Huron is to experience all the qualities that we have come to cherish as heritage. These include a mature landscape; historic small settlements; old brick commercial blocks and town halls; tree-lined residential streets; and mill ponds. In this regard, maybe we have to re-evaluate our understanding of vernacular, and see it more as something intrinsically authentic to an area. If this be a possibility, Huron has a vernacular value of great significance.



Ontario Cottages
Lynne DiStefano

THE ONTARIO COTTAGE: ***"Perfect of its kind"***

Lynne DiStefano

This talk defined *"the Ontario Cottage"*, explored the evolution of the form within the context of Great Britain, and presented several possible reasons for its popularity in Ontario.

Illustrations from English, Irish, and Scottish pattern books, published in the late 1700s and early 1800s, showed the use of the form in the design of practical dwellings for labourers and ornamental cottages for people of means throughout Great Britain.

The direct influence of British ideas in Ontario was demonstrated. At least one early Scottish guide for emigrants to Upper Canada included several variations of the cottage form and, later, *The Canadian Farmer*, an Ontario publica-

tion promoted the hipped-roof form in two of its issues. Significantly, the illustrations that appeared in *The Canadian Farmer* were designed by an architect from Scotland; the illustrations first appeared in 1864 and were repeated in the 1870s.

The wide appeal of "the Ontario Cottage" was discussed. It was suggested that its relatively modest scale and well-considered proportions were probable reasons for its widespread popularity. Not discussed, but of possible importance, are issues related to its structure. For example, does the use of the hipped roof reflect an aesthetic or a structural preference? Or was it chosen for economic reasons?

Advisory Board Reports

CREATING A HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT OF THE VILLAGE OF PORT ROBINSON



View of commercial buildings from N.W. corner of Bridge and Front Sts. The only building still used as a store is on the right. Its cast iron lintels and sills, similar to others in the Niagara area, suggest a date about 1855, the flat roof and polychrome brick parapet to the front a later nineteenth century rebuilding.

Peter John Stokes

In various past visits to Port Robinson there has been the feeling of a place apart, a community of special character less affected by the rush and bustle of the Niagara Peninsula generally. Though a ghost of its former self its present remoteness is the result of a relatively recent accident in the loss of the bridge over the canal which carried the road through the community. Thus two dead ends were created, the main village and its core on the east bank, a small residential quarter on the west. A third, now somewhat disconnected, area is a later nineteenth residential survey to the south. More recently new development is occurring to the east along Allanburg and Chippewa Creek Roads.

The report is an exploration of the possibilities for considering the main village area of Port Robinson as a Heritage Conservation District under Part 5 of the Ontario Heritage Act. This involved a definition of the area to be considered and its subdivision into manageable segments, the analysis of the building stock and other aspects of the area involved. Finally a brief comparison of the findings with the guidelines set out by the Ministry for selecting a Heritage Conservation District was made, for the Act notes a mere outline of the procedures, but gives no further direction.

As background to the village of Port Robinson it should be noted that its importance rose and also fell with the role it played in its connection primarily with the construction of the first Welland Canal which originally used the Welland and Niagara Rivers as the route to Lake Erie.

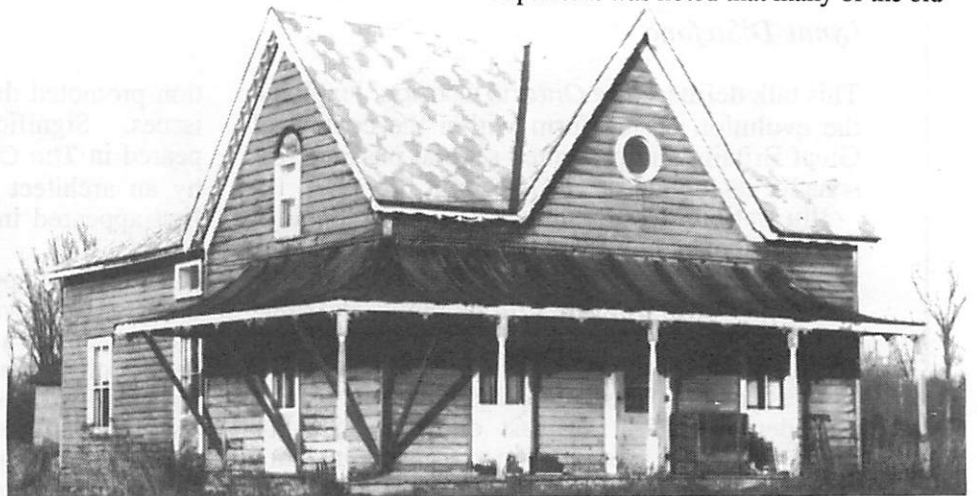
With construction of the further links to Port Colborne and Port Maitland and the reconstruction accompanying the second canal, which also maintained the connection to the Welland River at Port Robinson, the village's future seemed assured. It prospered, first supported by the labour employed on the canal building and the

did help to preserve its building stock and thus its essential character. After the tragic loss of its canal bridge it becomes virtually a dead end barely surviving on its own. But a new sewage system has brought development and the village is now at a crucial point once again in its history. The pressures likely to encourage infilling and redevelopment are of concern: hence the examination of the possibilities of a Heritage Conservation District as a means to help safeguard and perhaps enhance the village of Port Robinson, now included within the City of Thorold.

The area selected for this report enclosed the main village from Allanburg Road westwards to the Welland Canal and from the Welland River north to a boundary south of the industrial properties at the north end of South Street, south along the railway and eastwards at the ends of the side streets off Canby and continuing behind the properties fronting Canby Street and its easterly extension.

Part A, the eastern section, included in McFarland's Survey and the area up to South Street, Part B, the section fronting the north section of South Street and including the Board of Works Survey, Part C the balance south of the old canal connection to the Welland River and including the commercial core.

Of the 119 buildings counted in the area approximately 61 or over 50% were considered as either historically and/or architecturally significant material or contributory to the streetscape and character of Port Robinson, the latter including also some more recent structures. The balance of 58 or 49% were considered to be, if not contributory, at least harmless and not disruptive. It was noted that many of the old-



McFarland/Hood House, c 1855, N. side of Canby Street, E. of railway. A house in the process of preservation. The vestige of the fan pattern above the side gable window can still be seen. The "pagoda" roof to the verandah is original, the posts a later change. The front gable had a spoked window like Elliot/deLaat House.

Peter John Stokes

er buildings, however, had undergone quite drastic changes in modern times which was considered, in itself, a possible attribute of a Heritage Conservation District as indicating current practices and perhaps even philosophies in the treatment of older buildings.



Old frame dwelling, demonstrating a common modernization of an early structure which still retains its form and scale yet little originality otherwise, with the handsome c 1850 Elliot/deLaat House behind, already designated.

Peter John Stokes

The most concentrated collection occurred in Part C which includes the commercial core and some of the more significant structures including the remains of the old stone lock of the 1840s between the Canal and the Welland River. Here is the de Laet property, containing a fine brick house with cast iron vernadach designated under Part 4 of the Act, as well as the community centre. Some 24 or 77% of the 31 structures in this area were considered historically and/or architecturally significant, the remaining 7 or 23%, though not contributory, were considered innocuous.

From these findings it seemed that the alternatives of concentrating on the main area, principally the core or part C made the most sense. But it was also argued that this include Parts A and B, though less richly endowed with historical/architectural material, being still unblemished by modern structures out of keeping with Port Robinson's present character. Furthermore the open sites in these outer areas also need protection so that development did not hurt neighbouring buildings or the village's character as a whole.

Checking with the Ministry's guidelines concerning the ingredients of a Heritage Conservation District it is clear that the village of Port Robinson would qualify. Although it would not be a "high flyer" in comparison with some Districts already declared, many much smaller in extent, it could with local participation demonstrate the value and practicability of such a disciplinary mechanism to safeguard the character of the community and protect the in-

trinsic value of its building stock, even encouraging enhancement on occasion.

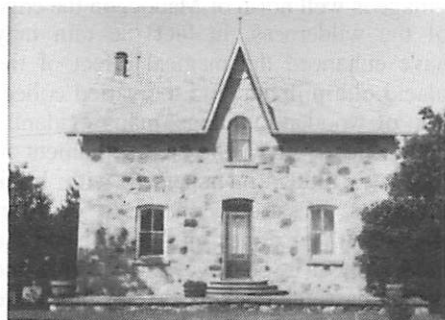
It is recommended, therefore, that first the concept of a Heritage Conservation District be explored unofficially with the inhabitants and if sufficient support develops and opposition is relatively minor, that

the City of Thorold initiate a Heritage Conservation District Study without delay for the main village of Port Robinson, to be developed forthwith into a Heritage Conservation District Plan for the community.

Peter John Stokes

LEGATE/KRYSACK HOUSE, 1893 E1/2 LOT 7, CONCESSION II MELANCTHON TOWNSHIP

This small farmhouse with board and batten rear wing was examined and reported on in August 1992. Of fieldstone, the house is a storey-and-a-half, three-bay structure with medium pitched gable roof and steep front gable, its round-headed window lighting the upstairs hall, the gables once adorned with bargeboards-which will be restored. Situated on a knoll on the west side of Highway 24 a short distance north-east of Shelburne the house forms part of a farmstead, but the 1882



East front of house
Peter John Stokes

timber-frame bank barn to the south of it is likely to be dismantled for it is no longer in use and is deteriorating.

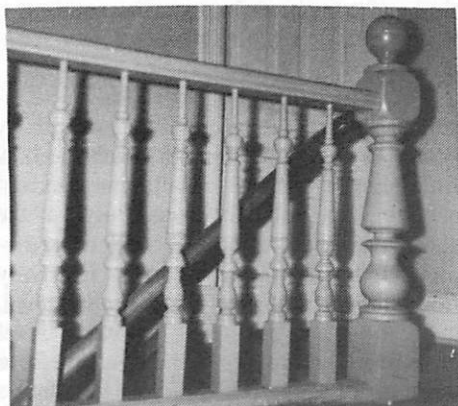
The principal problems of the house result from no winter heat for over thirty years, yet its walls, though cracked, show little sign of vertical misalignment except a slight, but not dangerous, bulge at the south end wall and more serious settlement at the north-west corner. Internally floors are still relatively straight and level, even though supports at basement level have been disturbed and the concrete floor there badly heaved. Good cross ventilation in summer now helps to keep timber decay at bay, though previous neglect of this is evident in some minor brown rot.

The interior exhibits a remarkable collection of late Victorian trims of the pilaster and corner block type, in the "cut-and-butt" system popular at the time. Furthermore the hierarchy of trim is still practised which helps define the room use, the most elaborate in the parlour to the right of the centre entrance where the corner block is a linear moulding with a sawn-out cocks'-comb cresting. The front entrance hall is a tight box at the bottom of the enclosed stairs expanded by curiously canting the entrances to the flanking rooms. Upstairs there are four bedrooms and a closet, trimmed similarly, but the stairwell balustrade with its turned balusters and newel topped by a cannon ball is strangely "old-hat". The kitchen was originally a narrow room at the back of the house supplemented by a summer kitchen and woodshed in the older board-and-batten rear wing, originally standing near the road and drawn up to serve the newly constructed stone house. This wing is now beyond redemption, bar serving as inspiration for a new and perhaps larger addition.



South end of house
Peter John Stokes

The stone house now no longer with an integral masonry structure, but walls, still capable of support despite their fragmented panel form, are deemed worthy and capable of repair. During the process additional tying of outer walls to internal



Detail of stairwell balustrade in upper hall.
Peter John Stokes

structures can be achieved and timber floor systems and superimposed partitions realigned after interior finishes are removed in preparation for renovations including insulation, new services and basement improvements. Although cracking of walls may be expected to continue as the building adjusts to its new treatment of protective winter heat, at least to the basement, these should not be severe.

A new wing inspired by the old, finished in board and batten and not exceeding a storey and a half, could be added to the rear to provide more space for comfortable modern enjoyment. Its colour could approximate the stone or be a mild contrast in a light drab ochre or putty colour. A connecting porch across the south end of the stone house could be extended along its east front to help mitigate the attenuated proportions of the original design.

Thus Mr. and Mrs. Krysak can continue to enjoy their small, late Victorian farmhouse and take heart that such a building has been suffered to survive, to be saved and to serve.

Peter John Stokes

Branch Reports

Quinte Region

WALKING TOURS

"Hydro Fells Row of 15 Maples;" "Cars Attacked as Root of Most Evil". Headlines scream, development goes on willy-nilly, but our Quinte Region Branch continues happily walking about, at 2 p.m. on the third Sunday of virtually every month of the year, making all sorts of pleasing discoveries. Of course we generally get into our cars to make our visit, and even bring an electric tea-kettle sometimes, but we hope no-one will demolish buildings or widen roads or take down trees just to accommodate us.



Queensborough Hotel. Nine window front (5 up; 4 down before ground floor alteration) is American in feeling. Trim somewhat Greek Revival.

R.C. Greig

QUEENSBOROUGH TOUR

Over seventy people took part in our June 21 tour of Queensborough, though the day was drizzly and this unknown gem of a village is well north of Madoc, on the edge of the wilderness. In fact the rain may have enhanced the magical effect of the placid old millpond and the varied collection of wooden buildings, many evidently dating nearly from the first settlement in the late 1830s, interspersed with brick buildings of strong character of later times. Lumber drives on the river and the gold rush of 1866 have receded into the distant past; the track of the Bay of Quinte Railway is gone and the station is now a home. The Anglican and R.C. churches have been turned into homes too, and the

Presbyterian church is United. We visited Mrs. G.A. "Goldie" Holmes in her home and she showed us some of the intensely colourful pieced quilts for which she has become famous—many illustrating the historic buildings of the area in loving detail. We met Rebecca Sisler, well-known sculptor, who with her son runs the hotel as restaurant and B&B. (You may have heard her singing the praises of Queensborough on radio Ontario Morning.) The hotel, of the early 1840s, and the very nice Thompson house by the mill, of about 1850, have the nine-window American look (though the ground-floor front of each has been modified), and several tiny frame houses with gable to the street and centre door, remind us of the "temple" style, also of American influence, that was

so very popular in Prince Edward County in the 1840s—though none at Queensborough has two equal wings to complete the effect. The buildings show details of carpentry; cut-out frieze over openings and neatly-formed corner pilasters with a raised stop for the clapboards are notable. Our tour finished seven kilometres west, at the charming and beautifully kept 1857 Hazzards Church, widened in 1870 to give an oddly broad and low facade and retaining structural wooden columns inside that indicate the original dimension of the frame.

LIGHTHOUSE TOUR

Ninety came on our July 19 lighthouse tour on a remarkably fine day. We assem-



Queensborough, Thompson House c 1850. Nine window front has extra windows added later for view of millpond.
R.C. Greig

bled at the 1871 frame lighthouse and dwelling on Salmon Point. (The photo shows the slightly later one on Long Point: its style is virtually the same, but its windows and door are more formally treated.) The Salmon Point light still has its lantern though it has long been a summer cottage. Mr. Stan Rankin spoke to us, on the shore, of his experiences since he first started fishing in 1929. One of the great privileges over the years, on our tours, has been the opportunity to hear from the people who have been connected with the places, and we were enthralled. The tour ended, not with another actual lighthouse, for they are all too far to visit in one afternoon, but at the fine Marine Museum at South Bay, where there is a reconstruction of the destroyed 1828 False Duck light and an extensive collection of memorabilia.



Long Point (Point Traverse) Lighthouse operated 1881-1941. Lantern now missing, was on top within railing. There was a brick chimney at rear end of house proper.
Ernie Margetson

POINT PETER LIGHTHOUSE

The fine 60 ft. stone lighthouse on Point Peter was wantonly blown up by a ministry of the federal government in 1970, though it had been a tourist attraction for 136 years, parties travelling the 20 miles out from Picton to view it from earliest times.

MEMBERSHIP

Our Quinte Region branch has not fared too badly in the current economic recession. We had 117 members paid-up at the end of July (57 family, 60 single), plus three for 1993. Last year's total was 133, and it's possible that there will still be renewals or new members. But some people have downgraded from family to single to economize, and there has been a great falling-off in donations - hardly anything this year as compared with about a thousand dollars last year. So there will be an operating deficit of perhaps four hundred dollars for 1992.

FUTURE TOURS

We look forward to touring Amherst Island, Sept. 20; Thomasburg/Roslin, Oct. 18; and C.F.B. Trenton, Nov. 15.

Rodger C. Greig

Port Hope

ELDER HOSTEL

Port Hope hosted an Elder Hostel group from June 21 to June 27. The visitors stayed at Trinity College School. Dr. Peter J. Stokes gave talks on architecture, showing slides. Another day he led them on walks along King and Walton Streets. One afternoon they took a bus tour of Port Hope guided by Marion Garland. Many of her little booklets were sold which brought revenue for the ACO. On the 22nd they were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. R. Sculthorpe at a bar-b-que at their home.

TREE PLANTING

The ACO was incorporated not only for the preservation of architecture, but for the protection of its places of natural beauty; this includes trees.

We know that the early settlers cut down the forest to make space to build their log houses. No need then to save trees. Now, at least a hundred and fifty years later, we know that we must.

As early as 1870 by-laws were passed in Hope Township, to encourage the planting and protection of trees by the roadside. "Any person who plants a tree or trees on the side of the highway in such places as directed by the Path Master and protects such trees from injury, so that at the end of the year they are in a thriving condition, shall be entitled to have one day of statute labour struck off for every ten trees planted."

Members of the tree planting sub-committee of the Township of Hope Bicentennial Committee are delighted to report that on April 18, 1992, three hundred and seventeen trees were planted throughout the town and the Township in honour of the settlement of Hope. Among others, members of the ACO contributed to the success of this project.

Marion Garland

HYDRO SIGN

Members of both Port Hope LACAC and ACO are using whatever voice they have to defeat the proposed electronic sign that Port Hope Hydro plans to erect at the foot of Walton Street. The sign is designed to stand on top of a thirty foot column in a small park to the north of the hydro building. Its purpose is to advertise community events, give the time and the weather. A copy of the design appeared in the local

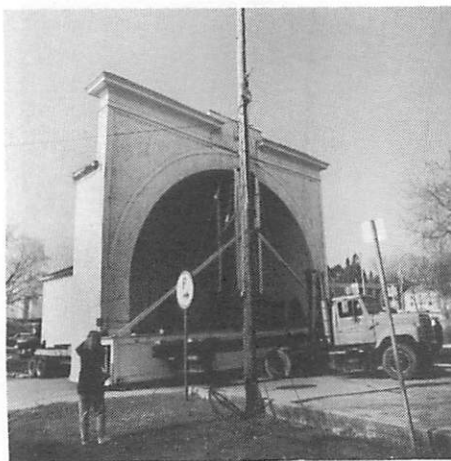
paper. LACAC has described the structure's appearance as an overgrown bird house, while other members of the community were quoted as defining the design as comparative to the guard tower in a penitentiary. The hydro commission held a forum on June 17 from 3 to 7 p.m. Both ACO and LACAC members planned to assemble at 6 p.m. to show a unified force. The hydro commission received an overwhelming rejection of the proposal. The commission admitted that they had received very little support for the idea except within the commission itself. Yet, they are still planning to proceed. They have entertained the idea of inviting members of various organizations to be part of a review committee to decide how to proceed. However, in the last issue of the Port Hope Evening Guide a referendum was announced. It seems they plan to appeal to some 4600 consumers, to keep the plan alive. They claim they can highlight sport teams and make community announcements on their sign.

It appears that there is a general move across the Province to showcase hydro buildings through electrical signs. Both Pickering and Whitby have installed such signs though they were at ground level and not perched high above the streetscape. Furthermore, these hydro buildings are not in the town core.

If hydro really wants to do something for its citizens, might we suggest that it take the \$123,000 it plans to spend on this project and reduce the hydro bills of residential consumers in December 1992 and December 1993 by 50% on each bill respectively. In a time of recession it is extremely important that we not spend tax dollars, nor consumer dollars foolishly. It has been estimated that hydro will increase between 35% and 40% over the four year period from 1992 through 1994. With so many local people out of work it makes sense to be vigilant of their needs.

Finally, if the 19th century appearance of Walton Street is not protected, we will be left with a main street with little identity. It is presently well recognized. If you would like to express your concerns for the Historical Preservation of the Port Hope Walton Streetscape, please write to the Port Hope Hydro Commission, Mill Street, Port Hope, Ont.

*Sue Gardner
President
ACO Port Hope Branch*



The Bandshell on the move
Michael Wallace

MEMORIAL BANDSHELL

The Port Hope Memorial Bandshell dedication plaque was unveiled by the Right Honourable Ray Hnatyshyn, Governor-General of Canada, on June 10, 1992. At that time the Memorial Bandshell had been relocated and the restoration process had just begun. Skeptics around town never dreamed the Bandshell would be ready for the Grand re-opening bash on July 1, 1992, Canada Day.

The Memorial Bandshell was built in 1946 as a Memorial to the men and women of Port Hope and Hope Township who fought on our behalf during the Two Great World Wars. Fund raising began in 1944 and the Bandshell was opened on July 7, 1946, by Lieutenant Colonel John Foote, V.C.. The site chosen behind the Town Hall proved to be unwise due to the close proximity of Augusta Street. The structure fell into disrepair. Talk began in 1985 regarding restoration by the Legion and Friends of Music, but plans were stalled. In February 1991, the Port Hope Branch of the ACO got the project on track once again, and a steering committee with Lee Caswell (Chair), A.K. Sculthorpe (grant expert & member at large), and Philip Carter (architect), was formed. Drawings and plans were drawn up by Philip Carter and 4 new sites were investigated. Lynn Brown did a survey of the new site and a landscape plan was drawn up by Graham Moore, a landscape architect for the city of Toronto. This was requested by the Port Hope Parks and Recreation Committee.

A public meeting was scheduled to announce our plans and introduce the new site. Public opinion prior to the meeting seemed negative with many wanting the Memorial torn down or a pressure-treated gazebo erected.

Finally the presentation day arrived and

the Town Council Chambers were packed. The presentation went extremely well and once it was pointed out this structure was a Memorial and the \$65,000 relocation and restoration was cheaper than a gazebo or a new comparable structure, we had no further problems with public opinion. After this public meeting a fundraising committee was established and as well a programming committee was formed. The task of raising \$65,000 seemed a daunting one these days, but it was renown that the money was raised locally to build the structure, surely it can be raised to restore it. The Port Hope ACO, the Legion, Rotary, and Kinsmen were the major donors to date and as well we have had individuals and companies donating time and services.

The relocation began in early May right on schedule. It was quite a sight to see this massive structure move down the street between foliage and curbs. Everything proceeded smoothly and the public marvelled at the sight. Once the Memorial Bandshell rested upon its new footings, repairs to the structure began. The highest points in the arch and the stage area are where most of the rot was discovered. This was due to the fact that the flashing had disappeared at the cornice and parapets and water had nowhere to go. The damage was repaired and this was the only major surprise that was discovered. The entire structure was "power-washed" to remove old paint and loose stucco and then the stucco renewal proceeded. The restored structure is the palest pink stucco and trim is antique white. Everything was completed, including landscaping right on schedule for July 1, 1992, CANADA DAY! This was very important for the public to see, from start to finish, a totally completed project on time and on budget! The inner shell of the Memorial Bandshell had the decorative painting done by artist Helen Campbell and the "stars" in the sky by her daughter Amy Quinn. The "Buy a Star" campaign has been extremely successful with well over 60 stars purchased at a cost of \$50.00 each. There are a limited number of stars available, 200, and anyone wishing to purchase one can send a cheque for \$50.00 c/o PORT HOPE ACO, P.O. BOX 563, Port Hope, Ont. L1A 2Z4, ATT: MEMORIAL BANDSHELL FUND. Paint for the project was donated by Hancocks Paint & Hardware in Port Hope.

The most interesting part of this project has been the response by the people in Port Hope. The volunteer labour given to this project does our Town proud; even a half dozen 8 to 12 year olds helped lay sod and water the site. Without the public sup-

port, general contractor Gerald Sproule said this project would have been impossible. Volunteer entertainment as well has shown support with a line - up of 6 diverse groups on Canada Day and many more wishing to perform on Thursday evenings all summer long. It has been a great pleasure and an honour to be part of this restoration project and our Town and Townspeople should be very proud of these accomplishments.

Lee Caswell

To complete the Tour in Town is the Billard House, Penryn Park. Built in 1900 by its owner H.H. King who had incorporated the design used on Penryn Park the main house, it is now used as a single dwelling.

In Hope Township we have a Neo-Classical Vernacular with Gothic Revival detailing, a mid nineteen century farmhouse encased in fieldstone. Also a charming romantic Carpenter Gothic Mill House circa 1865. As well in Hope Township St. Pauls Anglican Church in Perrytown gives

Brant County

ARCHITECTURAL HOBBIES

Members and friends attending the Architectural Hobby Show enjoyed a variety of insights recently under the sponsorship of the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario Brant County Branch.

The displays and demonstrations took place at the St. Paul Avenue library, with Laurie Jamieson explaining pamphlets on local trips and tours involving architecture and history.

Murals on the architecture of Brantford's downtown were on display. The drawings indicated many properties changed or demolished, and the black and white shadings enhanced the pattern, scale and detail of these fine old buildings.

Involvements of the Conservancy as indicated on the display board were also demonstrated-clippings, clipping albums, photographs, photography albums, evaluation maps, evaluation cards, and hasti-notes of buildings in the area.

Of special interest were the demonstrations of stained-glass construction by Jacque Evans, the models of old buildings by Jim Percival, and a display of "house portraits" by Pat White.

Kelly Krause and Julie Wilde of Coronation School showed their slide-tape show on Downtown Brantford. Violet Fair who is responsible for many of the slides shown by the Conservancy, was on hand to give advice and to show her photo of Bethel Stone Church which appeared in the 1985 issue of the Canadian Church calendar.

Anne Westaway Palk contributed her hobby of Architectural journalism and displayed clippings of magazines and newspaper articles on her writings on this and expanded topics.

Audrey Scott brought a small personal collection of architectural books, another architectural hobby appreciated by those present.

Mr. Peter Hastings of 12 Main Street, St. George was honoured for the Conservancy award to his property, now an Antique Shop, formerly a hardware store.

Refreshments were contributed by Alan Scott, while Shirley Sills, treasurer, accepted memberships.

Contributors to the event were thanked by Laurie Jamieson.

In Jim Percival's presentation, he explained his method of producing such models as Crystal Cottage, the Fryfogel House and Mohawk Chapel. The process begins with photographs; then working drawings; then a base-board. On this is



The crowd on Canada Day at the Bandshell
Michael Wallace



Kingston Houses on the move to a new location to make room for the new Queen's University Library.
Canadian Press

built a firm plywood base with a scale of 1/4" to the foot. The bricks and details are painted in; additions such as chimneys and porches are made, and shingles are painstakingly sliced from a strip with a band saw.

Audrey Scott

SOME HISTORICAL NOTES ABOUT BRANTFORD AND WEST BRANTFORD

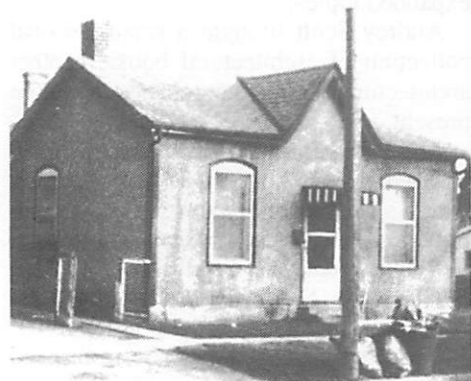
Most local people know that the City of Brantford grew up around Brant's Ford, the place where the famous warrior and churchman crossed the Grand River in 1784, having received the grant of land of 6 miles either side of the river from Governor Haldimand.

Chief John Hill owned the land before 1820 and sold it in parcels to William Dutton and John Wilkes. William Johnson Kerr was also an initial owner. Kerr had married Joseph Brant's daughter.

In 1825 there were about 100 people at the Ford. The village grew apace along Colborne St., with a taggle of frame and log buildings, but original buildings have been replaced, moving east-west along Colborne as soon as the first bridge was built. Breweries and grist mills followed, giving Holmdale a start. Names like Marshall Lewis, H. Crandon, William Kerby and William Spencer took the limelight.

In 1830 the Six Nations deeded 807 acres to the Crown for a town plot. Lewis Burwell surveyed the area, following Augustus Jones, father of Peter. Unclaimed lands were sold at public auction for 10 pounds per lot.

In 1832 Ignatius Cockshutt arrived from Yorkshire England, and York, now Toronto, and the industrial age began.



76 Balfour, Brantford
Audrey Scott

The story of Brantford continues as canal, then railway helped to build commerce and industry. Meanwhile William Muirhead and his brother bought land in



41 Mount Pleasant, Brantford
Audrey Scott

West Brant in 1828 on the Clench Tract (the River to Mt. Pleasant Ave.) Muirhead was the agent for the Bank of Montreal and the Canada Life Assurance Co. He established his mansion "Oakwood" in the 1850s. Oakwood passed to J.H. Stratford who sold it to J.C. Palmer, owner of the Kerby Hotel. Palmer used the house as an adjunct to the hotel. Sulphur springs were an added attraction. A ballroom ran the length of the house.

The Suddaby property at 56 Mount Pleasant (the thoroughfare was important as at one time that village surpassed Brantford in population) is now owned by Ernie Walsh. But in the early days, Will and Gordon Suddaby attended St. John's Anglican Church. They owned a meat store at 95 Colborne West (Oxford St.), another thoroughfare to the thriving village of Burford. Apparently the Suddabys took part in cattle drives through town. The Braunds at 88 Mt. Pleasant had bees in their family garden, which provided plenty of excitement at swarming time.

At the turn of the century Lorne Park was a dump with rats. Land use was not divided as it is today. Dunking in the horse trough was a common fate for young men courting West Brant girls.

In the early days, about 1830, Captain William Gilkison established Oakbank Farm in West Brant. The city at that time held 350 people. Rev. William Proudfoot wrote about the early days. The roads were terrible, hence the need for water traffic and the canal. A series of locks opened the canal and river to traffic from Brantford to Buffalo, and there were many excursions.

Mr. Gilkison was on the first 1847 Town Council representing West Ward. Gabriel Balfour was Town Clerk 1856-1859, when James Woodyatt took over.

All through the early years the population continued to zoom. Stage coaches plied the road to Hamilton and Toronto, in spite of difficulties. Houses sprang up in West Brant, many of them shown on the 1852 map. Because the area was so self-

contained (to the early town line at Walnut) it escaped early destruction and replacement. Instead, over the years, early sections had lots filled in.

The structures remained compatible until the late 1900s when demolition of the older structures increased and triplexes began to appear on the larger lots. Whether this development leads to the ruin of West Brant or not depends largely at this time on the response of its residents. This brief outline is an appeal for all to act now to save this unique and interesting area of Brantford.

Audrey Scott

Sources:

June Nicholson

The 'Sampler' 1977

'Grand River Crossing', Muir and Kempster

North Waterloo

BRANCH ACTIVITIES

The North Waterloo Region Branch had four General Meetings and three Annual Events, over the past year. The first general meeting was held in October with guest speaker Terry Boutilier, Kitchener City Hall Project Co-Ordinator who spoke about, "History of the Development of Kitchener's New City Hall". Mr. Boutilier outlined the plans for the new complex and displayed a model.

The annual Christmas Party in December was held at Marg and Bob Rowell's home. Margaret McKegney, artist, who drew the heritage structures for the new hasti-notes, was our guest.

The Heritage Showcase, in February was held in the Conestoga Mall, Waterloo. Hasti-notes were sold, slides were shown, photographs of heritage structures throughout the Waterloo Region were displayed, brochures were distributed, and new memberships were accepted.

The February General Meeting featured guest speaker Rick Haldenby, Dean of the School of Architecture University of Waterloo. Mr. Haldenby showed slides and spoke on European architecture and its relevance to 19th and 20th century architecture in North America.

The Vernacular Conference and Annual Meeting in April was attended by several members. President Joyce Arndt gave the President's Report and Bob Rowell spoke about Vernacular Architecture in the City of Waterloo. Photos of various styles of Vernacular architecture were mounted on a display board.

At the General Meeting in April, Larry Lamb, ecologist with the Department of Environmental Studies at the University of Waterloo, spoke on "Rails to Trails", a topic that dealt with converting the abandoned railway lines to hiking trails with the assistance of slides. Mr. Lamb showed the ecological and recreational benefits as well as the conflicts arising, when considering such a project.

The annual General Branch meeting in June was composed of a tour of the old village of Hawkesville, dinner and speaker. Bob Hacket, member of Wellesley LACAC, conducted the tour pointing out architectural features of heritage buildings, and their history. Following the dinner at Marian's Country Cupboard in Hawkesville, the business meeting proceeded to include Branch reports and a message from outgoing president Joyce Arndt. Art Gorman, chairman of the Nominating Committee, presented the names of those willing to be elected to the Executive. Mr. Hacket was also the guest speaker and he spoke about the history of Hawkesville.

Marg Zavaros

Heritage Oxford

THE DREW HOUSE OF WOODSTOCK

One of Woodstock's historic homes is also one of its oldest. Captain Andrew Drew of the British Royal Navy came to Canada and Oxford as advance agent for Rear Admiral Henry Vansittart. He had instructions to purchase the land for the establishment of the Admiral's two sons, John George and Henry Vansittart Jr. At the same time Captain Drew secured land for himself, some of which he donated for the site of St. Paul's Church.

A short distance north of the church site, on a hill off Huron Road, he built a fine Regency Cottage for himself. This home was at first named Hillcrest, later renamed Rathbourne.

Captain Drew was very meticulous in setting out his building plans. In his own handwriting he precisely detailed every feature of construction required. He described the elevations, all materials, carpentry requirements, fireplaces, French windows, porches and also included painting. It was to be the most handsome house in the area. The original work under his supervision was carried out faithfully and today, 160 years later, his home is considered to be one of the best of its style in Canada.

The aristocratic half-pay navy and army

officers who settled in Oxford and Woodstock in the early 1830s came at an opportune time. The troublesome Reformers and the large influx of Yankees made the Government of the day uneasy. These officers formed the nucleus of the local militia and during the period of the 1837 Rebellion made their presence felt.

Captain Andrew Drew was the leader of a party of volunteers from Woodstock area who captured the American rebel supply ship "Caroline" on the Niagara River. His men cut her moorings and sent the ship which was set on fire and allowed to drift with the current toward the Falls. In the action one American citizen was killed and this created a threat of war with the United States. Captain Drew was a hero to some but the rebels could not forgive him and several threats were made on his life.

For a more peaceful life he returned to England and re-entered the Royal Navy in 1843. He retired with the rank of Admiral and died in 1878 at the age of 86. He served his country well and for his leadership he received honours and thanks from

the Canadian Parliament and a gift of a sword of honour.

Captain Drew's greatest Canadian contribution, however, was the house that he built. Three other owners followed, one being the Mayor of Woodstock in the 1870s. During the depression of the 1930s Rathbourne fell into disrepair, but only for a short period. It was purchased in 1953 by the mother of the present owner. Being an ardent member of the Oxford Historical Society and a lover of antiques she had been collecting pieces long before she moved in. She then gradually returned it to its former charm and that work has been carried on by her daughter, Mrs. Paul Turner who is the past chairman of Woodstock's Local Architectural Conservation and Advisory Committee. Her work on that committee has set an excellent example for all to follow.

When visiting Woodstock take time to view the many handsome historic homes on our beautiful tree-lined streets.

Edwin Bennett



Andrew Drew House, Woodstock
Edwin Bennett

Book Review

SPLENDID HERITAGE

By Nick and Helma Mika; Mika Publishing Company, Belleville, 1992. 142 pages, hardcover. \$39.50.

Although *'Splendid Heritage'* carries with it the subtitle of *'Historic Buildings of Ontario'*, it is not a compendium of all such buildings, which would be a very difficult task. Rather, the purpose of the book is to "inspire interest among those who may never have stopped to look at an old building before". With this object in mind, the book presents a photo and a short text on each of a number of the province's heritage buildings; buildings located in such diverse locations as Williamstown, Windsor, and Sault Ste. Marie. It is in keeping with the object of the book that many of the buildings shown are buildings that are open to the public, either as restorations or as public buildings. Much of the text information seems to have been supplied by curators, LACACs, etc. For these reasons, much of the content will be familiar to those of us who have already studied Ontario's built heritage; however, we are not the persons to whom the book is addressed. Those to whom the subject is relatively new will find here an overview of what Ontario heritage is about; a mixture of public buildings built to make as grand a statement as could possibly have been afforded and houses both grand and not so grand.

While the texts, dealing as they do with the personal history of each building, tend (not surprisingly) to become a bit repetitive, the photos do not. Since the organization of the book is primarily by geography, the subject matter keeps moving; from church to house to school in such a way as to urge the reader to keep turning the page to see what comes next. Some of the photos are excellent (that of Wynarden House almost seems to glow), but unfortunately several of them are out of focus. These, and one or two errors of fact (how many windows are in the drum of the dome on Kingston City Hall?), detract from an otherwise good introduction to Ontario's built heritage.

On balance, this book is what it sets out to be; not a scholarly architectural book, but a picture book of some of Ontario's built heritage. Such a book is worth looking at; if you have a friend who is not yet hooked on the subject, this might be a good starting point.

Bob Rowell



Elgin County Court House from *Splendid Heritage*.

Update

ST. BASIL'S APPROVED

The Ontario Municipal Board has approved the city's planning bylaw allowing the St. Basil's (Brantford) Community Homes Inc. to redevelop St. Basil's and St. Ann's Schools into a 32 unit affordable housing complex.

Michael Keefe

CHIEFSWOOD

The federal government has recognized Chiefswood Mansion-birthplace of Mohawk poet E. Pauline Johnson- as a historic site.

The recognition may make it easier for a restoration committee to secure further funding to help reconstruct the site.

Mary Bloomfield, a member of the Chiefswood Restoration Committee, said the group has been lobbying for years to have the building recognized.

In the past, the government agreed to recognize Pauline Johnson as an individual of historic significance, "but they said the building wasn't unique enough," said Ms. Bloomfield.

In a meeting earlier this summer, the Historic Sites and Monuments board-a department of the federal environment ministry-reversed its decision.

"The board felt that as a rare example of a pre-Confederation 'Indian mansion,'

Chiefswood spoke most eloquently of the Johnson family's role as intermediary between two cultures," wrote Audrey Doerr, regional director of Indian Affairs, in a letter to Chief Coun. Steve Williams.

A plaque describing the national architectural and historic significance of Chiefswood will soon stand beside the one which now commemorates Pauline Johnson.

With the mansion designated as a historic site, the restoration committee can pursue grants through the Department of the Environment which were previously unavailable.

The committee recently received a \$61,000 grant from the Ontario government, on the conditions that it match the grant with its own funds.

So far, Ms. Bloomfield said the committee has raised \$18,000 and is looking to the band council to make up the remainder until the committee can refund the money.

The money will be used for emergency repairs to the building to help it survive the winter. The windows, doors and roof all need to be repaired. The committee estimates it will cost about \$250,000 to fully repair the home, including fixing the foundation.

Chiefswood was built on the Grand River in 1853 by George Johnson, a Confederacy chief, as a wedding gift to his English bride, Emily Howells.

Vicki White
Brantford Expositor
August 1992

BRUBACHER HOUSE

This house was described in detail on page 13 of the last ACORN. The article mentioned that the house was for sale. Unfortunately the house burned this summer and what remained of the structure was torn down.

It is sad to lose another heritage building in this manner.

Marg Rowell

Spencerville Mill For Sale

This heritage stone building, located right in the village of Spencerville, just 40 minutes south of Ottawa, is for sale by the Eastern Valley Heritage Foundation. Asking price is \$1.00.

The intention is to give the mill property to an individual or group with the interest and means to initiate and complete its restoration. Proposals are invited from anyone willing to take ownership of the mill for the cost of its restorations.

The Eastern Valley Heritage Foundation, owner of the mill since 1982, has found the timing of the restoration beyond its current fundraising capabilities. Restoration engineers' reports confirm that the building's foundation is structurally sound, but will soon need attention.

Interested parties can obtain information packages, or more details by contacting Ms. Debbie Baker at (613) 984-2948.

The mill may be previewed from 2 to 4 p.m. on the following Saturdays:

October 17, 1992
November 14, 1992
December 12, 1992
January 16, 1993.



Spencerville Mill for Sale
Eastern Valley Heritage Foundation

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